



INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10. FEBRUARY 1951
CXC 11

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
ON THE
Public Health and Sanitary Administration
FOR THE YEAR
1950

D. C. LAMONT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

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STAFF.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE**1950—51.**

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN E. BRODRICK, J.P.)

†*‡MISS ALDERMAN M. GILLESPIE (Chairman).

†*‡COUNCILLOR W. HEAP (Vice-Chairman).

ALDERMAN T. MAXFIELD, J.P.

COUNCILLOR R. HEALEY.

ALDERMAN J. HERBERT.

†COUNCILLOR H. HARTLEY.

*‡ALDERMAN E. SANDY.

*‡COUNCILLOR J. LORD.

†MISS COUNCILLOR A. PROCTOR.

†COUNCILLOR S. LYNCH.

*‡COUNCILLOR E. BROOKS, J.P.

†*‡COUNCILLOR J. H. SUTCLIFFE.

†Member of Standing Sub-Committee.

*Member of Mental Health Sub-Committee.

‡Member of Care and After-care Sub-Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

BURNLEY.

AUGUST, 1951.

MY MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my twentieth Annual Report dealing with the work carried out during 1950 under the public health and sanitary legislation.

The preliminary report of the Census taken in April, 1951 shows that the population of the County Borough is 84,950, made up of 39,782 males and 45,168 females. The population at the 1931 census was 98,258, so that the decrease over a period of twenty years is 13,308 (that is, a 13.5% decrease). Only two other County Boroughs in Lancashire show a greater decrease. The census population of Burnley in 1921 was 103,186, so that in thirty years the population decreased by 18,236. This decline was fairly steady until 1944, when the population was at its lowest estimated figure. During the last three years it has remained fairly steady.

During the period of the decline of the population from 1921 to 1944, the birth rate showed a gradual reduction, and from 1929 onwards it was generally less than the death rate and markedly so from 1933 to 1942. From 1943 to 1947 the birth rate rose, with an excess of births over deaths, but during the last three years, although there have been more births than deaths, the birth rate has again fallen considerably, so that it is now almost level with the death rate. If this tendency for the birth rate to keep falling continues, the population, instead of remaining steady, will again fall, as the proportion of people passed middle life is high. To maintain the population at its present figure, there must be an increase in the number of births, preferably accompanied by an inflow of young adults to the town. The latter will be effective only if there is further industrial development to attract them.

The gradual improvement in the care of expectant mothers is shown in the decrease in the still birth rate. In 1950, this rate was 28.8, as compared with 30.8 in 1949 and 34.8 in 1948. Unfortunately four mothers died during the year of complications arising in pregnancy and the puerperium. There was also in 1950 a greater number of deaths of infants from diarrhoea and enteritis, the rate from this cause being nearly three times higher than that of the country as a whole. This brought the infant mortality rate to 49, as compared with 42.6 in the previous year. Although over a period of years the infant death rate of the Borough has greatly improved, it is still much higher than that of England and Wales (29.8) and that of all the county boroughs and great towns (33.8). Too many illegitimate children still die before they are a year old, and although, the illegitimate death rate is gradually being reduced, it is still too high at 53. Hospital provision in the Burnley area for the care, during the first few weeks of life, of infants who are born prematurely at home is inadequate, and the establishment of a properly equipped and staffed "premature baby unit" in one of the hospitals should be given priority by the hospital authority.

The details of work of the services for the care of mothers and young children, health visiting, home nursing and domestic help have covered a wide field, but these services have been hampered by shortage of staff. The "case load" of young children for each health visitor should be less than 800, but it will be seen that the actual "case load" for each health visitor was over 1,700. Consequently they had to concentrate mainly on infants under two years of age, and the two to five year old children were not visited sufficiently frequently. The home nursing staff did excellent work, which was much appreciated by persons ill in their own homes, despite the fact that half the staff are married women who are only able to give part-time service. At no time during the year were the staff of home helps at full strength, and consequently the heavy demands for assistance could not be fully met.

Since the National Health Service came into operation there has been a tendency, which is not peculiar to Burnley, for more births to take place in the Maternity Hospital, and whereas in 1947, prior to the National Health Service, 56% of births occurred at home, the percentage is now 46.

The value of mental health work cannot be shown in figures. The securing of early treatment for the mentally ill, either by reference to the hospital psychiatrist or admission to hospital, the sympathetic following up of these cases on recovery to ensure that their home circumstances and employment are congenial and conducive to maintenance of sound mental health and the welfare of mentally defective persons are problems of social medicine which have been undertaken quietly and efficiently by the mental health officers.

The sections of the report which deal with the sanitary circumstances, food hygiene and the inspection of food stuffs indicate the extent to which vigilance is maintained to ensure that insanitary conditions are promptly abated and that only wholesome foodstuffs reach the consumer. The food byelaws which came into operation in July, 1950 are a useful adjunct to legislation. I draw attention in the section dealing with housing to the very bad state of repair into which much of the older tenant-property has fallen, due to the high cost of repairs and the delay which property owners experience in having repairs carried out. Several hundred houses have deteriorated so much since 1939 that, if replacement houses could be provided, they would be dealt with in clearance schemes.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest in the work of the Health Department during the year.

I wish to pay tribute to the conscientious manner in which the staff of the Department have carried out their duties.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. C. LAMONT,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I

STAFF AT 31st DECEMBER, 1950.

Medical Officer of Health and School	D. C. LAMONT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer	
Assistant Medical Officers, School Health Service, and Care of Mothers and Children, etc.	L. J. COLLINS, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H. E. P. WHITAKER, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Part-time Medical Officer, Tuberculosis After-care	
Part-time Ophthalmic Surgeon	G. GEMMILL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. K. BROWN, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S. D.O.(Oxon).
Part-time Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon	
Veterinary Officer and Chief Meat Inspector	J. K. SHAW, M.R.C.V.S. H. A. BOLTON, L.D.S.
Dental Surgeons	
Borough Analyst	H. DEDICOAT, F.R.I.C.
Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act	F. SHUTTLEWORTH†a J. PESTER †a
Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector	
Sanitary Inspectors	J. D. BLAKEWAY †a L. N. BRUNSKILL †a B. DUDERDEN †a D. M. KNOWLES † P. MOTTRAM † J. W. ORMEROD †a G. PRITCHARD †a W. R. TAYLOR † One vacancy. Two pupil Sanitary Inspectors.
Silperintendent Nursing Officer and Supervisor of Midwives	
Health Visitors (Care of Mothers and Children) Tuberculosis and School Health Service	MISS E. S. FRANKS/rbc MISS F. ANFORTH /rc MRS. E. BOOTH /rc MISS L. R. FIRTH. MRS. F. LISTER r MISS M. O'BRIEN /rc MISS M. ROBINSON /rc MISS L. WHITTAKER /rc MISS M. WILKINSON /rc MRS. D. WOODHEAD r Two vacancies. One Student Health Visitor.

Municipal Domiciliary Midwives

} MISS S. CRYER /rm
 MISS E. GIBSON /m
 MISS H. STANDEN /m
 MISS E. WALKER /rm
 MISS N. WILLIAMS /rm
 MRS. A. LUNT /rm
 MISS E. LAYFIELD /m
 MISS M. SIMPSON /rm
 MISS I. SILCOCK /rm
 One vacancy.

Physiotherapist

MISS J. M. SYKES, M.C.S.P.

Speech Therapist

MISS J. RILEY, L.C.S.T.

Orthoptist

MISS S. SUTCLIFFE, D.B.O.

DISTRICT NURSING SERVICE:**Superintendent....**

MISS M. FIRTH /rc

Assistant Superintendent

MISS A. TAYLOR, /rc

Nursing Staff (8 full-time ; 8 part-time)

} MRS. M. E. DURKIN r
 MRS. C. D. A. THOMPSON /r
 MRS. N. REDDING r
 MRS. D. E. PICKLES r
 MRS. E. A. PROCTOR d
 MRS. A. DALY d
 MRS. A. HOWARTH d
 MRS. C. CRAWLEY d
 MISS E. J. DIXON /d
 MISS C. MITCHELL d
 MRS. U. BOOTHMAN r
 MRS. M. WISEMAN r
 MRS. A. REID r
 MR. J. STARKIE d
 MISS T. MARDEN r
 MRS. D. PICKLES d

NURSERIES:**Bank Hall Nursery**

MATRON—MISS L. WALLIS /r

Nursing Staff=15.

Hargher Clough Nursery

MATRON—MRS. H. McCUTCHEON n

Nursing Staff=6.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE:**Authorised Officers**

} W. PHILLIPS
 J. W. THORNBERRY

Female Social Worker

MISS A. BURKE

**Supervisor, Occupation Centre for
Mental Defectives**

} MRS. D. MARDEN.

**Assistant Supervisor, Occupation Centre
for Mental Defectives**

} MRS. B. FOREST.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE:

Organiser **MISS A. G. HARTMAN.**

Home Helps = 42 whole-time. 4 part-time. 16 vacancies.

Ambulance Officer ... **D. SCULLY.**

Driver Attendants = 17.

CLERICAL STAFF:

Chief Clerk **H. V. HARTLEY †**

Clerks, Public Health Service

H. SIMPSON.
A. PILLING.
W. BALDWIN.
D. WILLIAMS.
R. BLAKELEY (H.M. Forces).
MISS E. DOIDGE.
MISS M. DALE.
MISS J. SUTHERLAND.
F. ARMISTEAD.
G. BARRY (H.M. Forces).
MISS S. LEWIS.
J. HOLT.

Clerks, School Health Service

S. JACKSON.
MRS. E. DRABBLE.
MISS N. HIRST.
MISS E. STANSFIELD.

Clerk/Dental Attendants

MISS K. V. SHEPHERD.
MISS A. H. TAYLOR.

Disinfectors—3. Rodent Operators—3.

† Certified Sanitary Inspector.

c Health Visitors Certificate.

a Meat and other Food Certificate.

b Teacher's Certificate of the C.M.B.

/ State Certified Midwife.

m Certificate in Analgesia.

r State Registered Nurse.

d Enrolled Assistant Nurse.

n National Nursery Nurse Certificate.

SECTION II

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Statute Acres	4,686 acres.
Area fully developed, or in course of development	3,089 acres.
Population, Census, 1951	84,950
Registrar General's Estimate of Population middle of 1950	84,920
Density of Population, i.e., Number of Persons per Acre built upon	27.4
Number of House in Borough, December, 1950	28,627
Number of Inhabited Houses (March, 1951) according to Rate Books	28,429
Number of New Houses Erected in 1950	91
Rateable Value (April, 1951)	£577,986
Sum represented by a Penny Rate Paid in 1951	£2,314

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

(REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN).

		M.	F.	1950	1949
Live Births: Legitimate	...	619	634	1,253	1,285
Illegitimate	...	45	49	94	99
		<hr/> 664	<hr/> 683	<hr/> 1,347	<hr/> 1,384
Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population				15.86	16.36
Stillbirths: Legitimate	...	19	1	-20	38
Illegitimate	...	20	—	20	6
		<hr/> 39	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 40	<hr/> 44
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	<hr/> 28.84	<hr/> 28.84	<hr/> 30.81	<hr/> 30.81
Number of Deaths (Males 685, Females 625)	...			1,310	1,313
Crude Deaths Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population				15.43	15.52
Maternal Mortality			Deaths	Rate per 1,000	
				total live and still births.	
				1950	1949
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	....	4	....	2.88	0.70

	1950	1949
Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	66	59
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:		
All Infants per 1,000 live births	49.00	42.63
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births	48.68	40.46
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	53.19	73.77
Death Rates per 1,000 population from:—		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.29	0.45
All forms of Tuberculosis	0.40	0.53
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	1.64	1.63
Influenza	0.19	0.30
Cancer	2.04	2.08
Principal Zymotic Diseases: Smallpox, Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fevers, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	0.01	0.01
Death Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of Children under 2 years of age, per 1,000 births	5.19	2.17
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea under two years of age	7	3

Area and Population.

No change in area to report.

The Registrar General's Estimate of population at the middle of 1950 is 330 more than that of 1949. The Registrar General's Preliminary Report on the 1951 Census gives the population as—Males, 39,782 ; Females, 45,168 ; Total—84,950.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

Welfare of the Blind, Deaf or Dumb and other Permanently Handicapped Persons:—The Social Services Committee is responsible for carrying out the powers and duties of the Council with respect to residential accommodation for the aged and infirm and welfare services for blind, deaf or dumb and other handicapped persons under Parts III and IV of the Act (except Section 41) and the Regulations made thereunder.

“Moorfields,” which is that portion of the Burnley General Hospital which provides accommodation for non-sick persons under Part III of the National Assistance Act, has accommodation for 240 adults, and 46 children. This has been fully occupied during the year. Recently (in 1951) one of the cottages previously used for children, has been vacated following the provision of Fernbank Home by the Children's Committee. This Cottage now accommodates mothers with young children who require temporary accommodation.

The alterations to "Healey Grange," which is to be used as a hostel for elderly people, have not yet been commenced. A site at the junction of Rossendale Road and Harold Avenue has been obtained, for the erection of another hostel.

Blind Persons: The Register of the Blind contains the following:—

Number of new cases during 1950	....	....	....	....	36
Transfer from other Authorities	....	....	....	....	4
Deaths during 1950	....	....	....	....	24
Removals from Register during 1950	....	....	....	....	10
Number on Register on 31st December, 1950	....	....	....	....	229

The Authority's Workshop for the Blind, employs the following blind persons:—

	Burnley		Lancs. County		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Basketry Department:					
Workers	7	4	21
Trainees	2	—	4
Knitting Department:					
Workers	—	4	8
Trainees	—	1	1
Totals	9	9	8	34

Two Home Teachers for the Blind are employed by the Social Services Committee and the Blind Society for Burnley and District carry out welfare arrangements and provide a Social Centre for the Blind.

Negotiations between the Social Services Committee and the North and East Lancashire Association for the Welfare of the Deaf were concluded to ensure adequate welfare arrangements for the deaf and dumb of the Borough. A Social Centre for the deaf is provided by the Association. The Authority makes a contribution to the Association, based on the number of deaf persons in the Borough.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

There has been 1,568 live births (780 males, 788 females) registered in Burnley during 1950. After correction for 59 inward and 280 outward transferable births a net total of 1,347 births, or a decrease of 37 on the total for 1949 is obtained.

The live birth rate was 15.86, as compared with 16.36 in 1949. Throughout England and Wales the live birth rate in 1950 was 15.8, so that the Burnley rate was the same as that of the whole country. For many years prior to 1943, the birth rate was lower than the death rate, but from 1943 there was a considerable increase in the birth rate, and for each of the last nine years, except in 1945, the birth rate has kept higher than the death rate. In the last two years, however, the excess has been less marked and in 1950 the birth rate was only a fraction higher than the death rate. It is still considerably lower than the corresponding rate for the 126 County Boroughs and great towns.

The number of illegitimate live births was 5 less than in the previous year, the percentage of illegitimate births being 6.9 as compared with 7.2 in 1949.

Stillbirths.

During the year 40 stillbirths were registered, giving a rate of 28.84 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 30.81 in 1949.

Deaths.

One thousand six hundred and ninety civilian deaths were registered in Burnley during the year. Of this number 442 deaths of non-residents, chiefly occurring in Public Institutions, have been excluded, leaving 1,238 deaths of residents. To this number has been added 62 deaths of Burnley people who have died in other districts.

After these corrections a net total of 1,310 deaths is obtained (males 685, females 625), giving a crude death rate of 15.43 per thousand of population, as compared with 15.52 for 1949 and 15.70, the average for the previous 10 years. The crude death rate for England and Wales in 1950 was 11.6 and in 126 great towns 12.3.

Age Distribution.

There were 74 deaths of children under 5 years of age, representing 5.6% of the total deaths. Of these, 66 were children under 1 year of age. 6 deaths were children between 5 and 15 years of age, 75 deaths were of persons aged 15 to 45 years. 325 between 45 and 65 years; and 830 or 63.4% of the total deaths, were aged 65 years and upwards.

During 1950 and the preceding eight years, the birth rate was higher than in any of the years between 1929 and 1942. The decline in the population between 1931 and 1945 averaged about 1,400 each year, but in the last five years an increase of approximately 5,800 has occurred. The relatively high death rate in Burnley, which is almost 4 per 1,000 higher than that of the whole country is again approximating to the birth rate. This high death rate will probably continue, and with the birth rate tending in recent years to again fall the probability is that the population of the Borough, instead of remaining static, will again decline.

81% of the deaths were of persons over 45 years of age.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S SHORT LIST.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1950.

Causes of Death	Sex	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—	All Ages
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	—	—	—	3	4	7	2	—	16
	F	—	—	—	—	5	1	3	—	9
2. Tuberculosis, other	M	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
	F	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	5
3. Syphilitic disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
4. Diphtheria	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningoccal infections	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
7. Acute poliomyelitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	—	—	—	—	—	11	9	3	23
	F	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	5	16
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	—	—	—	—	1	10	4	1	16
	F	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	6
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	F	—	—	—	3	7	4	—	—	14
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	—	—	—	—	1	9	2	—	12
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	—	—	—	—	2	19	15	12	48
	F	—	—	1	—	2	7	17	11	38
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia	M	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
16. Diabetes	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	—	1	—	—	2	20	27	28	78
	F	—	—	—	—	—	10	43	38	91
18. Coronary disease, angina	M	—	—	—	—	3	35	28	14	80
	F	—	—	—	—	—	11	23	17	51

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH
 OF BURNLEY—(Continued).

Causes of Death	Sex	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—	All Ages
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	7
	F	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	5	12
20. Other heart disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	28	59	77	164
	F	—	—	1	—	3	26	59	97	186
21. Other circulatory disease	M	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	3	12
	F	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	6	14
22. Influenza	M	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	6
	F	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	3	10
23. Pneumonia	M	8	1	1	1	2	4	3	4	24
	F	4	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	11
24. Bronchitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	24	16	57
	F	1	—	—	—	—	8	7	13	29
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	M	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	—	—	—	—	1	6	2	—	9
	F	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	4	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	8
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	6
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	M	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	3	10
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	9
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	F	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
31. Congenital malformations	M	8	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	10
	F	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	20	—	1	—	2	11	15	19	68
	F	13	—	—	1	6	12	5	23	60
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	4
	F	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	6
34. All other accidents	M	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	—	7
	F	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	5	9
35. Suicide	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	5	17
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	5
36. Homicide and operations of war	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all causes)	M	41	5	2	7	30	202	208	190	685
	F	25	3	4	4	34	123	202	230	625

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1950.

(Provisional figures, supplied by the Registrar-General with the exception of those relating to Burnley).

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County	Burnley
Rates per 1,000 Population.					
BIRTHS:—					
Live	15.8	17.6	16.7	17.8	15.86
Still	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.36	0.47
DEATHS:—					
All Causes	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.8	15.43
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Tuberculosis	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.39	0.40
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Influenza	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.19
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polio-Encephalitis)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Pneumonia	0.46	0.49	0.45	0.48	0.41
NOTIFICATIONS:—					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.05
Scarlet Fever	1.50	1.56	1.61	1.23	2.79
Whooping Cough	3.60	3.97	3.15	3.21	6.31
Diphtheria	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01
Erysipelas	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.17	0.23
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Measles	8.39	8.76	8.36	6.57	17.33
Pneumonia	0.70	0.77	0.61	0.50	1.39
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.04
Paralytic	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	—
Non-Paralytic	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.25	0.14
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—
Rates per 1,000 Live Births					
Deaths under one year of age	29.8†	33.8	29.4	26.3	49.00
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years of age	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.0	5.19
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).					
NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected)					
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia..	5.81	7.43	4.33	6.03	19.47

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales.

and BURNLEY.

Cause	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births .		Rate per million Women aged 15-44	
	England and Wales	Burnley	England and Wales	Burnley
Abortion with Sepsis	0.09	—	7	—
Other abortion	0.05	—	4	—
Complication of pregnancy and delivery	0.54	1.44		
Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium	0.03	—		
Other complications of the Puerperium	0.15	1.44		

† Per 1,000 related births.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

In the table below the chief cause of death are shown.

Diseases of the heart were the cause of more than one-third of the total deaths, and were nearly three times the number due to the next common cause of death, namely cancer. The deaths from all forms of malignant growths were five times those due to tuberculosis. Intra-cranial lesions of blood vessels took third place in the causes of death. Fatal accidents, suicide and other forms of violence were responsible for 3.7% of the deaths, and exceeded the number dying from tuberculosis. 10.7% of the deaths were due to diseases of the respiratory system, other than tuberculosis.

		Percentage of Total Deaths.
Heart Diseases	500	38.2
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	26	2.0
Cancer	173	13.2
Respiratory Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)	140	10.7
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions (Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.)	169	12.9
All forms of Tuberculosis	34	2.6
Accidents, Violence, etc.	49	3.7
Nephritis	16	1.2

Deaths in Institutions.

929 deaths occurred in the Burnley Hospitals during the year.

			Deaths of Burnley Residents		Deaths of Non- Residents		Total
General Hospital ....	....	....	367	....	342	....	709
Victoria Hospital....	....	....	100	....	80	....	180
Bank Hall Maternity Hospital ....	....	....	21	....	11	....	32
Infectious Diseases Hospital ....	....	....	3	....	5	....	8
		Total	491	....	438	....	929

Infant Mortality.

Eighty-three deaths of infants under one year of age were registered during the year 1950. After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, a net total of 66 deaths is obtained, or 7 more than the net deaths registered in 1949.

Live Births		Infantile Deaths		Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes
664	683	41	25	61.7	36.6	49.00

Death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births 48.68

Death rate amongst illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births 53.19

Thirty-nine deaths occurred of infants within four weeks of birth, giving a neo-natal mortality of 28.95 per 1,000 live births.

The mortality rate of legitimate infants is higher, and illegitimate infants less than those of the previous year. This infant mortality is still unfortunately considerably higher than that for the whole country. The neo-natal mortality shows a slight increase on the previous year's figure, and the death rate from diarrhoea and enteritis in children under two years of age is much higher than 1949 and that of the country as a whole.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1950.
STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

NET DE

* Denotes that the figures shown in these columns are also included in the wards in which the parents of the children usually resided.

Net Live Births Registered during the year—Legitimate, 1,253; Illegitimate, 94; Total, 1,347.

Net Deaths Registered during the year—Legitimate, 1,233; illegitimate, 94; Total, 1,327.

Cancer.

The deaths from cancer, which were three less than in 1949, were 13.2% of the total deaths. This shows a slight decrease against 13.4% of 1949 but there has been no marked variation in the last twenty years. Nevertheless the average percentage of cancer deaths to total deaths in the last four quinquennial periods show a slight upward tendency.

Cancer deaths as a
percentage of total deaths.

Average for years 1931-35	....	....	....	....	11.8%
” 1936-40	....	....	....	....	11.2%
” 1941-45	....	....	....	....	12.4%
” 1946-50	....	....	....	....	13.0%

The deaths from Cancer during the last twenty years:

Year	No. of Deaths from Cancer	% of total Deaths	Year	No. of Deaths from Cancer	% of total Deaths
1931	177	12.5	1941	156	11.7
1932	130	10.3	1942	160	13.0
1933	162	11.4	1943	176	13.5
1934	171	13.4	1944	132	10.9
1935	156	11.4	1945	160	12.9
1936	152	11.7	1946	169	13.9
1937	145	10.4	1947	160	11.8
1938	151	12.1	1948	153	12.7
1939	142	10.6	1949	176	13.4
1940	164	11.4	1950	173	13.2

**VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1950 AND THE PREVIOUS
10 YEARS.**

Year.	R.G's Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Live Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.				
		Uncorrected Number	Nett.	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Non-residents registered in the District	Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age.	At all Ages.	
1940	82,980	1,074	1,031	12.42	1,730	20.85	355	66	75	72.4	1,441	
1941	82,350	1,051	990	12.02	1,650	20.38	379	60	76	74.3	1,331	
1942	80,340	1,160	1,124	14.00	1,520	18.92	372	81	69	61.4	1,229	
1943	79,070	1,367	1,306	16.52	1,593	20.15	342	51	75	57.4	1,302	
1944	78,380	1,445	1,358	17.33	1,497	19.09	339	58	56	41.24	1,216	
1945	79,080	1,293	1,218	15.40	1,416	17.90	250	71	77	63.22	1,237	
1946	82,680	1,654	1,591	19.24	1,456	17.63	315	67	71	44.63	1,208	
1947	83,650	1,831	1,831	21.89	1,588	18.98	293	63	90	49.15	1,358	
1948	84,560	1,528	1,467	17.35	1,469	17.37	327	62	73	49.76	1,204	
1949	84,590	1,488	1,384	16.36	1,616	19.10	355	52	59	42.63	1,313	
Average 10 years		81,770	1,389	1,330	16.25	1,553	19.23	332	63	72	55.61	1,284
1950	84,920	1,568	1,347	15.86	1,690	19.90	442	62	66	49.00	1,310	15.43

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases.

The incidence and deaths from some of the notifiable diseases (apart from Tuberculosis) during 1950 are as follows:—

	No. of Cases Notified	Case Rate per 1,000 of pop'lat'n	No. of Deaths	Mortality per 1,000 Cases
Scarlet Fever	237	2.79	—	—
Whooping Cough	536	6.31	—	—
Diphtheria	1	0.01	—	—
Measles	1,472	17.33	1	0.61
Acute Primary Pneumonia	116	1.37	35	301.2
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	2	0.02	1	500.0
Meningococcal Infection	4	0.05	2	500.0
Dysentery	88	1.03	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	0.03	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	27	0.32	—	—
Erysipelas	20	0.23	—	—
Para-typhoid	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-myelitis	4	0.04	1	250.0

SMALLPOX:—No notifications were received during 1950.

SCARLET FEVER:—Two hundred and thirty-seven cases occurred throughout the year, of which 143 were isolated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

DIPHTHERIA:—Only one case was notified as Membraneous Croup. As this case was not confirmed bacteriologically it is doubtful if this was a true diphtheria. With the exception of this case, no diphtheria has occurred in the Borough since October, 1949.

MEASLES:—One thousand four hundred and seventy two cases of measles were notified as compared with 380 in the previous year. In addition 37 cases of German Measles occurred.

WHOOPING COUGH increased during the year, 536 cases being notified, 415 of which were children under 5 years of age. This is the highest incidence in any year since whooping cough became notifiable in 1939.

PNEUMONIA:—One hundred and sixteen cases of primary pneumonia were notified, this number being 31 more than in 1949. Influenza was not prevalent and only 2 cases of pneumonia due to influenza occurred.

ENTERIC FEVER:—No notifications were received during the year.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION:—Four cases occurred, as against one in the previous year.

DYSENTERY:—Eighty-eight cases occurred during the year, 66 being in children under 15 years of age. Twenty-four occurred among children attending one nursery school.

FOOD POISONING:—Twelve cases of food poisoning were notified during the year, but probably considerably more occurred which were not brought to the notice of the Department. One notified case was considered to be due to cooked food prepared in a small cafe which catered for workers from an adjoining factory. Another case from the same source was found on investigation. Three cases were notified who were among a party of 33 persons who had partaken of meals, from nine to sixteen hours previously, in a hotel in a North Wales seaside resort. On investigation it was ascertained that practically the whole of the party suffered from food poisoning. The food agent and causative organism were not found. Eight cases were notified and a further two ascertained, following luncheon partaken in a local cafe by a party of fifty-four persons. The causative organism was of the salmonella group and trifle containing artificial cream was suspected to be the agent. The trifle was stored at room temperature for 24 hours prior to consumption, although a refrigerator was available.

Number of Notifications of Infectious Diseases for the twenty years 1931-1950.

Disease	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Scarlet Fever	194	178	760	354	214	120	162	146	80	253	225	486	248	131	196	173	177	171	166	237
*Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	261	235	19	197	142	123	87	191	315	143	536
Diphtheria and Memb. Croup	86	86	159	347	254	204	284	192	68	53	60	50	38	66	183	71	33	16	9	1
Measles and German Measles	878	338	2367	236	3108	202	1696	345	1008	1347	1470	867	1434	140	1634	739	885	1361	756	1509
Acute Primary Pneumonia	271	195	208	139	158	138	178	161	176	201	150	144	108	91	100	57	81	85	85	116
Acute Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia	51	31	48	10	18	18	45	—	10	26	19	4	28	2	1	8	6	3	16	2
Meningococcal Infection	1	4	2	6	3	—	1	1	2	14	23	20	8	2	5	4	9	2	1	4
Dysentery	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	62	22	11	10	96	91	49	—	62	13	88	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	15	16	10	6	7	12	9	11	16	21	32	25	8	8	7	12	6	3	1	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	24	24	38	23	30	24	35	26	43	29	29	25	23	20	4	29	23	17	30	27
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever	3	4	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	12	—	4	3	2	1	2	3	—	1	—
Erysipelas	56	49	60	82	60	60	48	46	36	53	36	39	28	23	28	26	22	15	19	20
†Tuberculosis of Lungs	91	115	86	74	63	70	66	69	60	78	78	87	73	74	62	93	75	93	65	68
†Other forms of Tuberculosis	46	57	53	41	33	46	35	50	40	34	34	34	26	28	16	22	19	19	15	16
Malaria	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	1	1	—	
Acute Polio-myelitis	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	4	4
Acute Polio-encephalitis	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Encephalitis Lethargica	5	4	3	5	3	1	—	—	1	2	4	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	6	12
†Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	1722	1103	3801	1330	3952	897	2560	1048	1551	2448	2417	1816	2232	826	2455	1381	1533	2165	1330	2643

† Primary notifications.

* Compulsorily notifiable from 6th November, 1939.

† Notifiable to Registrar General from 1949.

DISINFECTION.

Total visits to houses in connection with infectious diseases	2412
Total number of premises disinfected	262
Total articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	2311
Library books disinfected	296
Cleansing baths given to verminous persons (29 persons), scabies cases (37 persons) and persons removed to the Council houses, etc.	179

VACCINATION.

The provision of a service of vaccination against smallpox is the responsibility of the Local Health Authority under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. All medical practitioners practising in the Borough perform vaccinations in accordance with the Authority's arrangements, and a vaccination clinic is held once weekly in the Elizabeth Street premises.

In my report for 1949, I drew attention to the considerable reduction in the number of infants in the Borough who are now being vaccinated against smallpox. Whereas prior to the abolition of the vaccination Acts, about 24% of the infants born annually were vaccinated, the figure was only 8% in 1949 and 11% in 1950.

Return showing the number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated at the Vaccination Clinic and by Medical Practitioners during the year 1950.

	Primary Vaccinations					Un-successful	Re-Vaccinations					Un-successful						
	Ages at 31st December, 1950.						Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 and over	Total	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 and over	Total		
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 and over	Total													
Vaccination Clinic ..	69	73	14	22	178	44	—	—	—	—	26	26	11					
Medical Practitioners ..	77	79	26	37	219	10	—	—	1	6	60	67	9					
TOTALS ..	146	152	40	59	397	54	—	—	1	6	86	93	20					

At the Vaccination Clinic, the number of attendances made for inspection after vaccination was 256. The total number of attendances at the clinic was 508.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The National Health Service Act, 1946 (Section 26) placed a duty on local health authorities to make arrangements with medical practitioners for the immunisation of persons in their areas against diphtheria, in addition to their arrangements for immunisation at the local authorities clinics. All the medical practitioners practising in Burnley undertake this service.

Of 1,384 children born in 1949, only 675, or 48.7% were immunised by private practitioners and at the clinic during 1950.

It is to be regretted that during the last two years fewer children were immunised against diphtheria. The number immunised in 1950 is 268 less than that of the previous year and 587 less than in 1948. Consequently

the percentage of children aged 5 to 15 years who are protected fell from 79% in 1948 to 76% in 1950. Among children under 5 years of age, the immunised remain at 53%. No doubt the absence of any outbreak of diphtheria for several years has given mothers a false sense of security and they are less conscious of the necessity of having their children protected. The possibility of further epidemics cannot be ruled out until a much higher proportion of the child population, especially those under 5 years of age, are immunised. To encourage a higher acceptance rate, it is proposed in the near future to offer immunisation at the infant welfare centres in addition to the special weekly clinic and that carried out by general medical practitioners.

Continuous efforts were made to encourage immunisation, by talks to mothers at the Infant Welfare Centres, articles in the local press, distribution of leaflets, "birthday cards" and use of the propaganda material obtained from the Ministry of Health and the Central Council for Health Education.

Immunisation Completed.		Children of Pre-school age	Children of School age	Adults	Total
At Clinics	....	382	21	—	403
Other Sources	....	400	19	2	421
Total	....	782	40	2	824

90 children mainly of school age were given re-inforcing injections, 58 at the Clinic and 32 by private practitioners.

The total attendances made at the clinic for these injections were 868.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION — Children Immunised.

YEAR OF IMMUNISATION.

Year Born	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	Totals	
1950															34	
1949															34	
1948															34	
1947															34	
1946															34	
1945															34	
1944															34	
1943															34	
1942															34	
1941															34	
1940															34	
1939	1	9	224	307	108	16	61	45	31	10	6	4	822	Total immunised aged 10-14 years on 31st Dec., 1950	34	
1938	9	86	157	243	112	22	28	42	11	9	4	2	725	Total immunised aged 10-14 years on 31 Dec. 1950	34	
1937	1	36	43	79	112	276	148	5	21	32	11	7	1	1	773	3,622
1936	53	67	46	53	89	298	196	3	25	49	5	2	3	3	3,622	3,885

SECTION IV

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of primary notifications during 1950 was 84. The localisation of disease, ages and sexes were:—

Age	NEW CASES.						DEATHS.					
	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
Periods	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
1—2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
2—3	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
3—4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
4—5	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	1	1	2	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	5	9	14	—	4	4	3	—	3	1	1	2
25—35	5	11	16	—	1	1	3	3	6	—	—	—
35—45	5	9	14	—	1	1	1	2	3	—	—	—
45—65	13	2	15	—	1	1	7	1	8	—	1	1
65 and upwards	1	2	3	—	—	—	2	3	5	—	—	—
Totals	32	36	68	5	11	16	16	9	25	4	5	9

In addition to the primary notifications, three cases were discovered after death through the Registrar's Death Returns, and two were transferred from other areas. The total new cases were, therefore, 89, of which 70 were pulmonary and 19 non-pulmonary. This is 5 less than the number notified in 1949. Fourteen of the new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were contacts living with other members of their families, who were already suffering from tuberculosis.

At the end of 1950 there remained on the Tuberculosis Notification Register in Burnley 429 cases as follows:—

Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total	
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Cases	
204	132	336	43	50	93	429	

DEATHS:—Of the 25 persons who died of pulmonary tuberculosis during 1950, 9 died within three months after notification; another two within two years. Four lived from two to three years, and six for more than three years after notification. Four of these cases were not notified prior to death.

The following table gives particulars of the site and age distribution of those who died.

	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65	Total
Respiratory System ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	3	8	5	25
Nervous System	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	8
Intestines and Peritoneum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vertebral Column	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Lymphatic System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Genito-Urinary System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	5	6	3	9	5	34

Six deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system were new cases notified during the year. The average age at death of pulmonary cases was 44.8 years. The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis per 1,000 living was 0.40. This is less than in 1949. The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population was 0.29 and that from other forms of tuberculosis was 0.11.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

It was not necessary to take any action under these regulations during 1950, to prevent any person suffering from respiratory tuberculosis from milking cows or handling milk or utensils in a dairy.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

It was not necessary for the Council to take any action during 1950 for the compulsory removal to hospital of any person suffering from tuberculosis.

After-Care and Prevention.

Visits by Health Visitors:—

To homes of patients, under Tuberculosis Regulations	87
To homes of patients, for After-Care purposes	2,966
Extra nourishment (Milk) supplies (pints)	32,213
Cartons of Cod Liver Oil and Malt supplied	74
Sputum Cups issued	84
Paper Handkerchiefs issued	2,200
Bottles of disinfectant supplied	378

During 1949 considerable attention was directed to the arrangements made available by the Ministry of Health for the use, under controlled conditions, of the vaccine known as B.C.G. to protect persons against tuberculosis. In principle this form of vaccination produces in the body artificially acquired resistance to tuberculosis. Although it cannot as yet be definitely stated that B.C.G. vaccination gives complete immunity against tuberculosis, there is little doubt that at least it reduces the risk and there is evidence that if a vaccinated person does subsequently contract tuberculosis, the vaccination is likely to make it less severe.

In anti-tuberculosis vaccination work it is of value to know if persons have been infected by the tubercle bacillus and for this purpose certain skin (tuberculin) tests are performed, and only those persons who do not react to such tests should receive B.C.G. After these preliminary tests precautions have to be taken to protect persons to be vaccinated from any known risk of infection by the tubercle bacillus for a period of six weeks. A second tuberculin test is performed at the end of six weeks, during which time any natural infection prior to the first test will have produced tuberculin sensitivity. If the second test is negative the person is vaccinated immediately. The vaccinated person is thereafter protected from any known tuberculous infection for a further six weeks in adults and eight to twelve weeks in infants, when a third tuberculin test is performed to ascertain if the vaccination has been successful.

Under the Ministry of Health Scheme, B.C.G. vaccination is available to hospital nurses and contacts of tuberculous persons. Arrangements are made by the Ministry of Health for the supply of B.C.G. to chest physicians and where a chest physician is in the joint service of a Regional Hospital Board and a Local Health Authority, the undertaking of B.C.G. vaccination is in the capacity of his service to the Authority, since it falls within the scope of the Authority's arrangements for the prevention of tuberculosis. It was, therefore, necessary for the Burnley Health Authority to obtain the formal approval of the Minister of Health for this service under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. Approval was given in November, 1949.

During 1950, the chest physician performed 168 tuberculin tests (Mantoux tests) on children and vaccinated with B.C.G. 13 children who were contacts of persons suffering from tuberculosis. In addition 91 nurses in Burnley hospitals were tested.

TUBERCULOSIS.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Part I. Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1950, to the 31st December, 1950.

Age Periods	Formal Notifications.													
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis.													
	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total (all ages)
Respiratory, Males	—	—	2	—	1	1	4	5	5	9	4	1	—	32
Respiratory, Females	—	—	1	1	1	4	5	11	9	1	1	2	—	36
Non-Respiratory, Males	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Non-Respiratory, Females	—	2	1	—	1	2	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	11

Part II—New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

Source of Information			Number of cases in age Groups.												Total		
			0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-		
Death Returns from Local Registrars	Respiratory	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1 (A)	
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (B)	
	Non-Respiratory	M.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (c)	
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1 (d)	
Death Returns from Registrar General (Transferable Deaths)	Respiratory	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (A)	
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (B)	
	Non-Respiratory	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (c)	
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (d)	
Posthumous Notifications	Respiratory	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3 (A)	
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (B)	
	Non-Respiratory	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (c)	
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (d)	
" Transfers " from other areas (excluding transferable deaths)	Respiratory	M.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (A)	
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (B)	
	Non-Respiratory	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (c)	
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (d)	
Other Sources	Respiratory	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (A)	
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (B)	
	Non-Respiratory	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (c)	
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (d)	
														Totals	A.	5	
														B.	—		
														C.	1		
														D.	2		

NOTIFICATION REGISTER, 1950.

	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Total Cases
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
(a) No. of cases on Register, 1/1/50 ..	198	114	312	43	43	86	398
(b) No. of new cases notified ..	32	36	68	5	11	16	84
(c) Transfers in from other areas ..	1	—	1	—	1	1	2
(d) Registrar's Death Returns ..	1	—	1	1	1	2	3
(e) Posthumous Notifications ..	3	—	3	—	—	—	3
(f) Lost Sight Of and Not desirous cases Returned to Register ..	3	—	3	2	—	2	5
(g) Recovered Cases Restored to Register ..	1	3	4	1	—	1	5
Totals of (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) ..	239	153	392	52	56	108	500
(h) Deaths from Tuberculosis ..	16	9	25	4	5	9	34
(i) Deaths from Other Causes ..	4	2	6	1	—	1	7
(j) No. of Cases Recovered ..	8	5	13	4	1	5	18
(k) Transfers Out to other areas ..	7	3	10	—	—	—	10
(l) Cases Lost Sight of and not desirous of Treatment ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
(m) Diagnosis not established ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Totals of (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m) ..	35	21	56	9	6	15	71
No. of cases on Register, 31/12/50	204	132	336	43	50	93	429

The occupations of the 84 persons notified under the Tuberculosis Regulations were as follows:—

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Textile Operatives and Allied Trades ..	18	1
Engineers, Mechanics, Transport Workers ..	4	—
Clerical Workers, Teachers, etc. ..	6	—
Shop Assistants, Waitresses, Laundry Workers ..	5	—
Housewives ..	10	3
Domestic Workers ..	—	—
Building Workers ..	—	—
Painters, Plasterers, Joiners ..	4	—
Manual Workers and Labourers ..	1	—
Factory Hands other than Textile ..	3	2
Agricultural Workers ..	—	—
Nurses and Nursery Workers ..	1	—
Miners and Stonemasons ..	1	—
Other Occupations ..	4	—
No occupation ..	5	—
School children ..	3	4
Children under School Age ..	3	6
	68	16
	—	—

SECTION V

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following information is obtained from the statistical return for 1950, supplied by the consulting Venereologist for the Venereal Diseases Clinic at Victoria Hospital.

The total number of patients under treatment at the Venereal Diseases Centre during 1950 was 484, the total attendances which were made being 4,193. At the beginning of the year 200 patients were under treatment ; 5 who were removed from the register in a previous year because of having failed to continue attendances for treatment, returned for treatment during the year ; 279 patients attended for the first time (including 9 who were known to have received treatment at other centres or in the services).

Of the new patients, 95 (or 35.2%) were diagnosed as suffering from venereal diseases (59 syphilis, 36 gonorrhœa). The incidence of syphilis in men as shown a slight increase, there being 29 cases which attended for the first time and an additional 4 cases which had treatment previously during the year at other centres. This total of 33 cases of syphilis is 5 more than last year. Syphilis among females has increased from 20 in 1949 to 30 in 1950.

Gonorrhœa among men continued to decrease. 31 cases attended for treatment for the first time, as compared with 32 in 1949. Among females, gonorrhœa has increased from 4 in 1949 to 5 in 1950.

The number of new cases confirmed as suffering from venereal disease, and who did not commence treatment elsewhere, was 95, as compared with 77 in 1949. 118 of the new cases were Burnley residents, of whom 35 suffered from syphilis, 13 from gonorrhœa, and 70 were found to have conditions which were not venereal.

One of the Authority's health visitors undertakes the following-up of female patients who default in their attendances for treatment and endeavours to trace female contacts when requested by the venereologist.

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre
during 1950, according to areas in which patients resided.

Number of new cases	Burnley	Lancs. County Council	West Riding County Council	Lon- don	Liver- pool	Total
Syphilis....	35	24	—	—	—	59
Gonorrhœa	13	19	2	1	1	36
Conditions other than Venereal	70	92	13	—	—	175
Totals	118	135	15	1	1	270

SECTION VI

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

No changes were made during the year in the number of infant welfare centres provided by the Local Health Authority or in the days and times on which the sessions were held.

All the treatment and specialist clinics for school children, e.g., minor ailments, eye, nose and throat, orthopædic, and physiotherapy and orthoptic treatment are also available for children referred from infant welfare centres.

Forty-three children referred from the infant welfare centres made 87 attendances at the School Clinic for treatment of minor ailments. Particulars of those who attended the specialist clinics are given in my report as School Medical Officer, which is printed with this report. Fifty-one children referred from the infant welfare centres made 702 attendances for artificial sunlight treatment.

The infants under one year of age who attended infant welfare centres for the first time during the year are equivalent to 59% of the live births registered during the year.

More than 80% of the attendances at the Infant Welfare Clinics were made by children in the first year of life. The total attendances were 15,159 which are 846 less than in the previous year.

The Health Visitors made 11,958 routine infant visits, of which 5,204 were to children under one year of age and 6,754 to children between the ages of one and five years. In addition, they made 1,010 ante-natal visits and 157 visits to cases of infectious disease, etc.

At no time during the year was there a full establishment of six health visitors for duties in connection with the care of mothers and young children, and for much of the year there was a shortage of two health visitors. As the number of children in the Borough under five years of age is approximately 6,960, the case load for each health visitor based on the establishment is 1,160. In fact each of the health visitors employed during the year had a case load of approximately 1,740. Even if the full establishment of six health visitors had been available the case load is too high to enable sufficiently frequent home visits to be made, in addition to attendance at the centres. Consequently the health visitors had to some extent to concentrate their domiciliary visits to infants under one year of age, and supervision of children between one and five years of age has not been maintained as adequately as is desirable. Owing to this staff shortage the total domiciliary visits for all purposes was 4,696 less than in 1949. To ensure efficient home visitation of all children under five years of age and visits for special purposes, as shown on page 41, in addition to duties at the infant welfare centres, an establishment of ten health visitors are necessary, apart from those required for school health and tuberculosis work.

Vitamin Supplements for Children and Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Apart from milk, cod liver oil, orange juice and vitamin tablets supplied through the Ministry of Food Scheme, 581 lbs. of cod-liver oil and 188 cartons of adexolin were supplied by the Welfare Authority.

Births.

The number of births notified after adjustment for transferred notifications was 1,383. (1,341 live births and 42 still births). This is forty less than in the previous year.

The 1,383 live and still births were notified by the following:—

Midwives	....	....	....	....	....	630
Doctors and Parents	....	....	....	....	....	14
Maternity and General Hospitals	....	....	....	....	....	739
						<hr/> 1383 <hr/>

Attendance at Birth.

Enquiries made by the Health visitors showed that of the 1,607 confinements which occurred in the Borough—

- 2 were attended by a doctor only.
- 206 were attended by both doctors and midwives.
- 433 were attended by midwives only.
- 962 occurred in the Bank Hall Maternity Hospital.
- 4 occurred in the General Hospital.

Still-Births.

Forty-two still-births (after adjustment for transferred notifications) were notified in 1950 as compared with 43 in 1949. Enquiry was made to elicit any factors which contributed to the still-births. The conditions which appeared to contribute to the still births were:—

Pre-Eclamptic Toxæmia of Pregnancy	....	....	1
Accidental Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage	....	....	2
Rupture of Uterus	....	....	1
Disproportion	....	....	3
Malpresentation	....	....	4
Pressure on the Umbilical Cord	....	....	5
Failed Forceps—Destructive Operation	....	....	1
Fœtal Malformations	....	....	5
Post Maturity	....	....	1
Hæmolytic Disease of the Newborn	....	....	1

Congenital Stenosis of Pulmonary Vein	....	....	1
Uterine Infection	....	....	1
Anæmia of Mother	....	....	2
Shock of Mother	....	....	1
Cause Unknown....	....	....	13

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Three cases were notified during the year.

The incidence and the results of treatment are as follows:—

Cases Notified	....	....	3	Vision impaired	....	....	—
Rate per 1,000 registered births..	2.2			Vision lost	....	....	—
Treated at home	....	....	1	Under treatment at end of year..	—		
Treated in hospital	....	....	2	Deaths	....	....	—
Vision unimpaired	....	....	3				

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

No cases occurred during 1950.

Care of Premature Infants.

Ninety-three Burnley babies, representing 7.0 per cent, of the total born during the year, weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth. These were followed up by the health visitors immediately after the midwife ceased to attend or after discharge from hospital, and thereafter at frequent intervals.

A higher proportion of premature births occurred in the Maternity Hospital due to mothers whose pregnancies were known to be complicated and likely to result in premature birth, being admitted for special care. Of the 26 premature babies who were born at home, four were transferred to hospital for special care, but two of these died within 28 days of birth. Of the 22 nursed entirely at home, 18 survived beyond 28 days. Two born in private nursing homes also survived.

Portable cots, bedding and equipment such as special feeding bottles, mucus catheters, etc., are, when necessary, loaned to assist in the domiciliary nursing of premature infants. Hospital provision for the care of prematurely born babies is, in my opinion, inadequate. The Maternity Hospital has no special premature baby unit adequate to receive infants born prematurely at home, and the limited accommodation in the General Hospital is neither suitably equipped or staffed for this purpose. Early provision of adequate hospital facilities for this purpose is desirable.

Care of Illegitimate Children.

The Committee of Management of Bankfield House of Help undertake, through their social worker, aftercare of unmarried mothers and illegitimate children, in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular No. 2866 of 1943. Sixteen new cases were investigated. Three unmarried mothers were assisted and advised in connection with affiliation orders ; three were assisted in arrangements for the adoption of their babies ; arrangements were made for three to be accommodated before and after confinement in moral welfare homes. Others were helped to find employment and in arrangements for the care of their infants during their working hours, etc.

Maternal Mortality.

Four Burnley women died in hospital in consequence of pregnancy or childbirth. Two received regular ante-natal care prior to admission to the Maternity Hospital. One of these died from obstetric shock following Cæsarean Section Operation ; the other died from toxæmia of pregnancy. A third was admitted to the Maternity Hospital as an emergency case and died from accidental hæmorrhage and pulmonary embolism. The fourth, who was admitted as an emergency case to a general hospital, was found to be a case of ruptured ectopic gestation in the early months of pregnancy.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Twenty-seven cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, this number being 3 less than in the previous year. Of these, 24 were notified from the Maternity Hospital. One case was admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital and two were nursed at home.

— PARTICULARS OF WORK AT THE INFANT WELFARE CENTRES DURING THE YEAR ARE AS FOLLOWS :—

**DETAILS OF THE WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS
DURING 1950.**

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Visits of newly born infants	....	....	1,288
Re-visits—1st year	....	....	3,916
2nd „	....	....	1,932
3rd „	....	....	1,920
4th „	....	....	1,488
5th „	....	....	1,414
			.... 11,958

Visits in connection with:—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	66
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	85
Still-births	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Midwives	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42
Ante-natal cases (692 visits re admissions to Maternity Hospital)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,010
Lying-in patients discharged early from Maternity Hospital	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	52
Venereal Disease follow-up visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	186
Miscellaneous (visits to sick, aged, infirm, children nursed out, etc.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	223
Ineffective visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,412
Number of Sessions at the Infant Welfare Centres	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	355
Number of Attendances at the Centres by Health Visitors	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	617
Number of Attendances at the Nursery Schools or Classes by Health Visitors	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	70

TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of Sessions held at the Chest Clinic (Day, 195; Evening, 51)	246
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Visits to Tuberculosis Cases:—

Notifications under Tuberculosis Regulations	87
For After-care purposes	....	....	2,966
		....	.... 3,053
Patients' Attendances at Chest Clinic	....	....	.... 3,583

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Number of days on which the School Clinic was open	....	....	309
Number of attendances at Clinic	....	....	24,245
Number of follow-up visits paid to School Children	....	....	4,341
Special visits to Schools for Cleanliness Inspection	....	....	118
Number of Children examined at Cleanliness Inspection	....	....	38,913

Day Nurseries and Child Minding.

Bank Hall and Hargher Clough Nurseries have accommodation for 54 and 26 children respectively. The average attendance throughout the year at Bank Hall Nursery was 39, most of the children being under three years of age. In Hargher Clough Nursery the average attendance was 18, and most of the children were under two years of age. These average attendances were unusually low on account of several outbreaks of measles, whooping cough and chicken pox at various times, which necessitated the nurseries being in quarantine.

The nursery schools and classes provided by the Local Education Authority for children aged two to five years have accommodation for over 735 children. Regular medical supervision of all nursery children is undertaken.

Bank Hall Nursery continues to be a training school for student nursery nurses who enter for the examination of the National Nursery Nurse Examination Board. The training is arranged jointly with the Local Education Authority, students obtaining practical training both in Bank Hall Nursery and in the nursery schools and classes of the Education Authority.

No further progress has been made for the provision of an additional nursery for very young children in the Hargher Clough District. After lay-out plans had been approved by the Ministry of Health, the building of the nursery was not considered by the Consultative Committee as a scheme for priority. Consequently detailed drawings have not been made. The waiting list for the two existing nurseries continues to be about 130 and mothers of those infants are unable to take up employment.

Nursery and Child Minders Act, 1948. This act regulates nurseries administered by persons or organisations other than local health authorities and requires registration by local health authorities of persons who receive more than two children not related to him who come from more than one household.

In Burnley there are no privately administered nurseries or nurseries established by employers for the children of their employees, and consequently no nurseries are registered under the Act. The extensive provision of nursery schools and classes by the Education Committee, in addition to the two nurseries administered by the Health Committee, and the smaller number of young married women now employed in cotton and other factories have greatly reduced the amount of child minding which was undertaken in years gone by. In many instances grandparents or aunts look after the children while mothers are at work, but so far as can be ascertained no persons receive more than two children not related to them from more than one household, and no applications for registration have been received from child minders.

SECTION VII

MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

Midwives' Acts.

Thirty-eight midwives notified their intention to practise midwifery during 1950. They were employed as follows:—

In the Maternity Hospital	....	....	....	20
As whole-time domiciliary Municipal Midwives..				10
In Private Practice as Maternity Nurses	....			8

Domiciliary Midwifery.

One midwife was in private practice as a midwife and seven practised as maternity nurses, generally residing in the homes of their patients for about four weeks after the confinement.

The Local Health Authority has an establishment of ten midwives for domiciliary midwifery, but owing to difficulty in obtaining staff, only nine were employed during 1950.

Forty-two routine visits were paid by the Supervisor to the midwives during the year. The Supervisor also interviewed midwives at the Health Office weekly. No midwife was suspended from practice.

A total of 1,607 confinements occurred in the Borough, including cases which came into the town from other areas for their confinements. Of these, 966 took place in institutions, 614 were attended by the whole-time midwives employed by the authority in domiciliary midwifery (432 as midwives and 182 as maternity nurses) ; 25 by maternity nurses and 2 by a doctor only.

Of the confinements of women resident in Burnley, 739 took place in hospitals and 644 at home. The domiciliary confinements are, therefore, 46% of the total. The corresponding percentages of domiciliary confinements were for 1949, 52% ; 1948, 47% ; 1947, 56%. The tendency for more women to seek admission to hospital for confinement is a natural sequence of the National Health Service, as no charge is made for medical attention and maintenance in hospital, although in home confinements the services of doctors and midwives are free of cost, there are other incidental expenses which have not to be met by those who gain admission to hospital. To ensure that too great a demand is not made on the available maternity hospital beds, a scheme of selection of cases for admission which was in operation prior to July 1948, has been continued. Priority of admission is given to cases in which there are (a) medical or obstetric reasons, (b) adverse social conditions, especially bad housing, (c) primigravidæ and multiparæ who have had four or more children. The Local Health Authority's staff investigate and report on the social conditions of all cases who make application on these grounds.

Medical Aid Summoned by Midwives.

Sixty records of sending for medical aid under Rule E. 12 of the Central Midwives Board were received from the midwives in respect of domiciliary cases. Of these 48 were on account of complications or difficult conditions of the mothers and 12 of conditions in the new born infants.

Nursing Homes.

There are no private Nursing or Maternity Homes in the County Borough.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Care.

Three Ante-natal sessions are held weekly (two in afternoons and one in an evening) in the Elizabeth Street clinic premises. A part-time medical officer conducts the examinations and the municipal midwives are present to supervise the ante-natal care of the women whom they will attend at confinement. All primiparas are also seen by an assistant Medical Officer at a special clinic which is held weekly (on Saturday mornings) where specimens of blood are taken for examination for the Rhesus factor, Kahn test and blood group. General practitioners also refer expectant mothers to this clinic for blood examinations. In Rhesus negative cases with antibodies present, the mother attends the clinic about six weeks after confinement for a further blood test, so that full information is available in the event of a subsequent pregnancy. When necessary, fathers also attend to have a blood examination. The samples of blood are examined in the Liverpool Blood Transfusion Laboratory. Wassermann tests are carried out when the results of the Kahn test indicate their desirability. Wassermann tests are now performed for all multiparous women who attend the clinic.

Ante-natal and post-natal clinics are also held in the Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, as part of the Hospital service, but when necessary cases are referred through their own doctors, from the local authority clinics for the opinion of the consulting obstetrician.

At present all general practitioners, with one exception, who have accepted service under Part IV of the National Health Service Act have been included in the list of general practitioner obstetricians.

88.4% of the Burnley expectant mothers received ante-natal supervision either through the local health authority or hospital services.

	Ante-natal examinations			Post-natal Supervision
	1st	subsequent	Total	
Local Authority Clinic	598	2954	3554	921
Attendances at special L.A. "Blood" clinic for Rhesus factor and W.R.	530	99	629	—
Bank Hall Maternity Hospital Clinic*	1033	8403	9436	1040

*The figures for the Hospital clinic includes women from other areas.

SECTION VIII

Report of Senior Dental Officer.

When arrangements were being made for the service which was to operate under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, for the care of mothers and young children, it was intended to provide fully for the dental care of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age, and that one of the Authority's dental surgeons would inspect the teeth of mothers in the antenatal clinic and children attending the infant welfare centres, and provide treatment where necessary. It was hoped that by personal interviews at these centres, the dental surgeon would be able to get most mothers to consent to treatment. Unfortunately since February 1949 only one dental surgeon has been employed and it has not been possible to obtain dentists to fill the two existing vacancies. Consequently a full dental service cannot be provided. The Medical staff and health visitors endeavour to encourage expectant and nursing mothers to attend the dental clinic, but the numbers who do so remain small, and of those who are inspected and found to require treatment few keep appointments to ensure that they become dentally fit.

Although 662 mothers were advised to attend, only 313 did so. Of this number, 222 (71%) were found to be in need of treatment. Some elected to have treatment privately, and of the 75 who expressed a desire to be treated at the clinic, only 47 kept appointments.

Although practically no dental treatment has been given to young children attending the infant welfare centres, a considerable number of under-fives who attend nursery schools and classes had treatment through the School Health Service.

Twenty two mothers were under treatment at the beginning of the year and twelve were still undergoing or awaiting treatment at the end of 1950.

Artificial dentures were provided for five patients, necessitating the fitting of seven dentures. The mechanical work for denture cases is carried out by a local firm of technicians. Provision for X-ray examinations of patients from the dental Clinic is made at the General Hospital.

	Examined	Found to require treatment	Accepted treatment under Authority's Scheme	Treated	Made dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	313	222	75	47	40
Children under 5 years of age	10	3	3	3	3

	Extractions	Anæsth		Fillings	Scalings and Gum treatm't	Dressings	Other treatment	Radiographs	Dentures		Attendances for treatment
		Local	Gen.						Full	Part	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	54	6	16	20	19	3	18	—	2	5	73
Children under five	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

Owing to staff shortage, education in dental hygiene was only possible as advice to individual cases during inspection and treatment at the clinic.

SECTION IX

Domestic Help Service.

The Domestic Help Service is now firmly established as an essential part of the local health services and its expansion is limited only by the difficulty in obtaining sufficient women of the right type for employment as helps. At no time during the year was the establishment of 60 full-time helps reached, the average number employed being about 45 full-time and 4 part-time. The close co-operation existing between the health visiting, home nursing, domiciliary midwifery and domestic help services is invaluable, particularly for the welfare of maternity cases and the old people. The majority of the persons assisted are elderly people who are either infirm or suffering from chronic or incurable ailments. Many of these old people live under very distressing conditions. Because of their infirmities many of their homes become neglected and cheerless. Many are dependent only on the occasional help of neighbours. The service given by the domestic helps has enabled homes to become more comfortable and cheerful, and the clean linen, improved meals and frequent visits of the helps have given a new interest to these old people. The helps in many instances undertake shopping and cooking for those who are infirm, a service for which elderly people show much gratitude.

Owing to the shortage of helps it has frequently been necessary to limit to the minimum the amount of assistance given, and helps have been allocated to groups of elderly people, in districts, so that they can spend a short time with each and reduce the time spent in going from one house to another.

The high proportion of elderly people, mostly old age pensioners, whose need for assistance extends over long periods inevitably increases the burden of this service on the rates. The total wages paid to the Domestic Help staff during the year ended 31st March, 1951 was £9,765, and the income from charges made for the service was only £1,200. The net expenditure on the service amounted to £9,490. A recent alteration in the method of calculating the amount to be charged, based on the weekly available income, without amending the broad basis of assessment will help to increase the income, without creating hardship to the lowest income group assisted, such as old age pensioners.

Approximately 72% of the persons assisted were chronic sick and aged and infirm; 13% were persons suffering from other illnesses, and 15% were maternity cases.

The Domestic Help Organiser supervises the domestic helps, investigates the needs and circumstances of applicants for assistance and recruits the personnel, etc.

No. of patients receiving help at 1/1/50	....	....	....	141
No. of new patients during the year ....	....	....	....	306

Total No. of patients who received help during the year ....	....	....	447	_____

No. of patients who received help for:—				
(a) Less than one month				
Maternity cases ....	....	....	....	63
Other cases....	....	....	....	81
(b) One to three months				
Maternity cases ....	....	....	....	3
Other cases....	....	....	....	67
(c) Three to six months ....	....	....	....	44
(d) Over six months ....	....	....	....	189
No. of patients receiving help at 31/12/50 ....	....	....	....	221
No. of Domestic Helps at 31/12/50				
Whole-time ....	....	....	....	43
Part-time ....	....	....	....	4

No. of visits made to homes of patients in connection with the Service ....	....	....	....	1,140

SECTION X

Home Nursing Service.

The statistics which are appended indicate the extent of the nursing service given to persons ill in their own homes. The total home nursing visits made by the nurses is a thousand more than in 1949, although the number of patients is slightly less. A large proportion of the patients were suffering from chronic ailments and it would appear that greater use of the home nursing staff could be made for the nursing of acutely ill persons and of patients discharged from hospital before recovery is complete. A male nurse was usefully employed in nursing men suffering from genito-urinary diseases and for giving insulin injections.

Owing to the difficulty in obtaining full-time nurses it was necessary to employ more part-time staff and at the end of the year, in addition to the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, nine nurses were on a full-time duty and seven on part-time. Only the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent resided in the Nurses Home. The others have their own homes in or near Burnley. This makes it difficult to maintain a rota for emergency evening duty.

Of the 18 nursing staff, 10 were Queen's Institute or general trained, the others being enrolled assistant nurses. All the staff have given efficient and loyal service, which is much appreciated both by medical practitioners and patients.

The second floor of the Nurses Home consisting of five bedrooms, was let to the Hospital Management Committee to provide additional staff accommodation for the Maternity Hospital.

The Local Health Authority is affiliated to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

The following statistics indicate the extent of the home nursing service provided during 1950. The 45,760 nursing visits made by the nurses to patients' homes indicate the hard work which was conscientiously undertaken by them.

SUMMARY.

Number of patients remaining on the Books, December 31st, 1949	....	222
Number of new patients during 1950	....	1,265
Total number of patients nursed	....	1,487
Total number of patients discharged and died	....	1,201
Number of patients remaining on the Books, December 31st, 1950	....	45,760

METHOD OF DISCHARGE.

Number of patients convalescent	....	655
Number of patients died	....	279
Number of patients removed to Hospital	....	187
Number of patients removed from the Books for other causes	....	80

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES.

Medical	848
Surgical	315
Gynæcological	102
	<hr/>
	1,265
	<hr/>

The above classification includes:—

	Cases		Cases
Infective and parasitic diseases	14	Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium	10
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	11	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	73
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10	Diseases of the bones and joints....	38
Neoplasms	85	Congenital malformations	4
Allergic, endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases	30	Diseases of early infancy....	18
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs....	30	Senility and other conditions of old people	82
Mental, psychoneurotic disorders	1	Accidents, poisonings and violence....	57
Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	125	Gynæcological Diseases (other than Genito-Urinary)	102
Diseases of Circulatory System....	108	Enema Saponis (prior to X-ray examinations)	79
Diseases of Respiratory System (other than pneumonia)	95	Enema Saponis (constipation, obstruction, etc.)	116
Pneumonia	35	Various post-operative conditions	69
Diseases of Digestive System	37		
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	36		

Included in the above are:—

(a) Children under 5 years	....	....	....	....	....	....	38
(b) Children 5-14 years	....	....	....	....	....	....	18

The 1,265 New Cases were referred by:—

Doctors ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,139
Victoria Hospital	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Public Health Department	....	....	....	....	....	....	36
Applications by relatives	....	....	....	....	....	....	67
Manchester Royal Infirmary	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Blackburn Royal Infirmary	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
							<hr/>
							1,265
							<hr/>

SECTION XI

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.

The arrangements made under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, for the prevention of illness and care and after-care of persons suffering from illness, etc., and the ascertainment of persons requiring care were described in my Report for 1949.

The social conditions under which aged and sick and infirm persons are living now receive much attention by the health visitors. Cases are reported by medical practitioners, social welfare officers and voluntary agencies. Altogether 20 men and 29 women were brought to the notice of the Health Department and visited by health visitors. The average age of the men was 75 years and of the women 70 years. Home Nursing and domestic help was provided in suitable cases and arrangements were made for the removal of 19 cases to the wards for the chronic sick in the General Hospital. Others were admitted to Part III accommodation in "Moorfields."

The Health Authority's staff co-operates with the staff of the Hospital Management Committee to ensure that persons in most need of treatment in the geriatric wards of the General Hospital receive priority of admission. The health visitors enquire into the home and social circumstances of these cases and reports are forwarded to the hospital. Similar enquiries are made into the home circumstances of women who request to be admitted to the Maternity Hospital for their confinements.

Convalescent treatment was provided for 62 persons. In addition 3 mothers with 10 children were sent to the Brentwood Centre, Marple, which is administered by the Community Council of Lancashire, where, in addition to receiving Convalescent treatment, the mothers were given training and advice in homecraft. The recovery of charges from persons receiving convalescent treatment is based on the scale recommended by the Association of Municipal Corporations.

141 children of school age, selected through the School Health Service, each received two weeks convalescence in the Thursby Convalescent Home, Lytham-St.-Annes.

Nursing requisites are loaned to patients being nursed in their own homes. The equipment consists of invalid chairs, crutches, air-beds, air-rings, bed pans, mattresses, blankets, bed cradles, mackintosh sheeting, etc. These articles are issued from the District Nursing Home. A charge of 3d. a week is made for bed pans, urine bottles, etc., and 6d. per week for larger and more expensive articles, such as invalid chairs and air-beds.

Maternity outfits are provided free of charge to all expectant mothers who require them for their confinements in their own homes.

Education of the public in the prevention of illness took the form of talks by members of the Health Department staff to various organisations, posters on hoardings, displays in the foyers of cinemas and issue of pamphlets.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47. It was not necessary to adopt the procedure laid down in Section 47, for the compulsory removal to and detention in a suitable hospital, or other place, of persons suffering from grave chronic disease or being aged and infirm or physically incapacitated, were living in insanitary conditions, and who were unable to devote to themselves or receive from other persons, proper care and attention.

CONVALESCENT TREATMENT GIVEN DURING 1950.

No. of persons from whom applications received during the year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89
No. of persons who received convalescent treatment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	
No. of persons awaiting treatment at 31/12/50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil.
No. of cancellations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14

DETAILS OF PATIENTS WHO RECEIVED CONVALESCENT TREATMENT.

Name of Convalescent Home	Patients						Total patient weeks.
	Adults		Children		Total		
	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Manchester and Salford District Provident & Family Welfare Society's Convalescent Home, "West Hill" Southport	8	21	—	—	29		59
Blackburn & District Home, St. Annes-on-Sea	6	22	—	—	28		57
North-Eastern Counties Friendly Societies' Convalescent Home, Grange-over-Sands	1	—	—	—	1		1
Convalescent Home of Our Lady of Lourdes, Boarbark Hall, Grange-over-Sands	3	1	—	—	4		8
Brentwood Recuperative Treatment Centre, Marple, Cheshire	—	3	5	5	13		8
	18	47	5	5	75	133 weeks	

NURSING REQUISITES LOANED DURING 1950.

Mackintosh Sheets	....	....	129	Sputum Cups	....	....	....	9
Bed Pans (Metal)	....	....	145	Syringes	....	....	....	38
Bed Pans (Rubber)	....	....	17	Walking Sticks	....	....	....	3
Air Rings ....	....	....	123	Carrying Chair	....	....	....	1
Urinals	....	....	39	Mattress	....	....	....	1
Wheel Chairs	....	....	25	Commode	....	....	....	1
Back Rests	....	....	57	Mattress Protector	....	....	....	1
Leg Rests ....	....	....	3	Arm Rest ....	....	....	....	1
Crutches (pairs)	....	....	7	Ice Bag	....	....	....	1
Water Beds	....	....	1	Spinal Carriage	....	....	....	1
Air Beds ....	....	....	17	Bedstead	....	....	....	1
Feeding Cups	....	....	2	Bed Cradles	....	....	....	15
Steam Kettles	....	....	1	Stomach Tubes	....	....	....	2
Bed Tables	....	....	2					—
Inhalers	....	....	2				Total	661
Bed Blocks (set)	....	....	16					—

SECTION XII

Mental Health Service.

The Local Health Authority has appointed a Mental Health Sub-Committee who consider matters arising in the administration of the Mental Health Services. The Sub-Committee meet prior to the monthly meetings of the Health Committee.

Two male and one female mental health officers are employed. They are appointed as Authorised Officers under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts and are also petitioning officers in mental deficiency. They undertake the supervision of mental defective persons who are under statutory supervision or on licence from hospitals and provide periodic reports on the home circumstances of such patients and in connection with licence and holiday leave. In their care and after-care work they co-operate with the psychiatrist appointed to the local hospitals and have been successful in arranging through the local office of the Ministry of Labour for suitable employment for several patients discharged from mental hospitals and defectives on licence. Many senile patients referred to the Authorised Officers are found to be suitable for chronic sick accommodation in the General Hospital.

The three officers have had previous experience in social welfare work and since appointed have attended courses arranged by the National Association for Mental Health. The lady worker has had long experience of the institutional care of mental defectives.

The Occupational Centre in Salem Sunday School had 23 defectives on the register, about half being from County districts adjoining Burnley. The work carried out comprises training in personal hygiene, speech and sense training, music, organised games and simple handicrafts such as rug making, embroidery, etc. The premises are unsuitable and inconvenient, but as yet better accommodation has not been found.

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.

I. PARTICULARS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES AS ON JANUARY 1ST, 1951.

(1) Number of ascertained Mental Defectives found to be

No. of cases in (b) to (e) above awaiting removal to an Institution :—4 Males, 4 Females.

(2) Number of Mental Defectives not at present "Subject to be dealt with," but over whom some form of voluntary supervision is maintained:—

Under 16 years of age	...	...	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over	...	...	4	6	10
Total number of defectives (1) plus (2) ....	....	....	91	77	168

(3) Number of Mental Defectives receiving Training:—

(a) In day-training centres—	Under 16 years of age	....	4	5	9
	Aged 16 years and over	....	1	1	2
(b) At home	....	....	....	—	—
	Total	....	5	6	11

Of the 117 in Institutions:—

45 were in Brockhall Institution.

47 were in Calderstones Institution.

20 were in other Institutions.

5 were out on licence.

No. of Reports sent to Mental Deficiency Institutions	69				
No. of domiciliary visits made	535

II. PARTICULARS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES ASCERTAINED DURING THE YEAR 1950.

(1) Ascertainment. M. F. T.

(a) Cases reported by the Local Education Authorities (Section 57, Education Act, 1944)—						
(i) under Section 57 (3)	1	1	2			
(ii) under Section 57 (5)	—	—	—			
(b) Other ascertained defectives reported during the year 1950 and ascertained to be "subject to be dealt with"	1	—	1			
Total ascertained defectives to be "subject to be dealt with" during the year	2	1	3			
(c) Other reported cases ascertained during 1950 who are not at present "subject to be dealt with"	—	—	—			
Total number of cases reported during the year	2	1	3			

(2) Disposal of cases reported during the year.

(a) Ascertained defectives found to be "Subject to be dealt with"—						
(i) admitted to Institutions	1	—	1			
(ii) placed under Guardianship	—	—	—			
(iii) taken to "places of safety"	—	—	—			
(iv) placed under Statutory Supervision	1	1	2			
(v) died or removed from area	—	—	—			
(vi) action not taken	—	—	—			
Total	2	1	3			

(b) Cases not at present "Subject to be dealt with"—						
(i) placed under voluntary supervision	—	—	—			
(ii) later found not to be defective	—	—	—			
(iii) died or removed from area	—	—	—			
(iv) action unnecessary	—	—	—			
(v) action not yet taken	—	—	—			
Total	—	—	—			

Burnley cases	County cases	Total cases
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Occupational Centre—Salem School.

No. of persons on Register, 1st January, 1950....	11	12	23
No. of new admissions	—	3	3
No. of discharges	1	3	4
No. remaining on Register, 31st December, 1950	10	12	22
Average attendances during the year	7.54	9.62	17.16

Administration of Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts during the year 1950.

		Other Auth's	Burnley	Total
1.	No. of Patients admitted to Burnley General Hospital—			
(a)	Section 20. Lunacy Act	50	63	113
(b)	Section 21. Lunacy Act	73	1	74
(c)	Section 16. Lunacy Act	22	6	28
	No. of Mental Patients admitted to other Mental Hospitals—			
(a)	Section 16. Lunacy Act	37	18	55
2.	No. of Patients admitted to Mental Hospitals under Mental Treatment Act, 1930—			
(a)	Voluntary Patients	22	40	62
(b)	Temporary Patients	—	—	—
3.	No. of Patients discharged from Mental Hospitals—			
(a)	Under Lunacy Acts	57	49	106
(b)	Under the Mental Treatment Act, 1930.	9	30	39
	No. of Patients transferred to other Mental Hospitals	—	—	—
	No. of Patients died	10	14	24
4.	Total No. of Burnley Patients in Mental Hospitals at the end of the year 1950—			
(a)	Whittingham .... .... .... .... .... ....	....	....	130
(b)	Prestwich .... .... .... .... .... ....	....	....	11
(c)	Lancaster .... .... .... .... .... ....	....	....	60
(d)	Winwick .... .... .... .... .... ....	....	....	9
(e)	Rainhill .... .... .... .... .... ....	....	....	1
(f)	Burnley General Hospital (Mental Wards) ....	....	....	46
(g)	Other Mental Hospitals .... .... .... ....	....	....	2
	Total ....	....	259	—
5.	No. of Patients out on Licence from Mental Hospitals ....	....	....	.... Nil
6.	No. of reports sent to Mental Hospitals ....	....	....	.... 42
7.	No. of Domiciliary visits ....	....	....	.... 642

SECTION XIII

Ambulance Service.

The statistics which are appended show that the ambulances made 11,301 journeys, carried 14,908 cases and covered 98,433 miles during the year. All these figures show an increase, the cases transported being 2,770 and the mileage 7,009 in excess of that of the previous year.

Close scrutiny is maintained to ensure that the ambulances are used only for the transport of patients who cannot be expected to make use of other forms of transport, and to this end the local hospital staffs are co-operating well. Delay still occurs, frequently at mental hospitals in receiving patients and on occasions ambulances have had to wait for over an hour before formalities are completed and the ambulances freed to return to their station.

The agreement with the Lancashire County Council, whereby the Burnley Ambulance Service provided transport for patients from some neighbouring parishes, continued during 1950.

The fleet consists of seven ambulances and one sitting case car (shooting brake type). Since the Local Health Authority assumed responsibility in 1948, four new vehicles have been purchased and it is expected that a fifth will be obtained in 1951.

The temporary ambulance station in Yorkshire Street is unsatisfactory owing to the insufficiency of properly enclosed and heated accommodation for the vehicles. It is proposed to provide a permanent ambulance station in the new central garage for all the local authority's vehicles which will be built in due course in Aqueduct Street.

The ambulance staff consisted of one ambulance officer and 17 driver-attendants, but early in 1951 the establishment was increased to 20 driver-attendants.

Ambulance Statistics for 1950:—

	Journeys Made				Cases Moved						Mileage Run			
	Emergency	I.D.	Others		Total	Emergency	I.D.	Others		Total	Amb.	Car.	Total	
			Amb.	Car.				Amb.	Car.					
Burnley	952	273	9,226	274	10,725	930	284	12,726	370	14,310	81,182	11,854	93,036	
Lancs. C.C.	50	17	492	17	576	47	19	513	19	598	5,032	365	5,397	
Total	1,002	290	9,718	291	11,301	977	303	13,239	389	14,908	86,214	12,219	98,433	

SECTION XIV

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

No changes were made during 1950 in the sources of supply, methods of treatment or distribution of water.

The consumption of water during the year was 1,178,017,593 gallons—approximately 21 million gallons more than in the previous year.

The supply of water is ample for the needs of the town. The rainfall, as measured at four different points on the gathering grounds showed an average of 56.50 inches in the year. The lowest amount measured was 51.26 inches and the highest 62.14 inches.

37 samples of water were submitted to both chemical and bacteriological analyses. These were mainly samples taken from house taps at different parts of the town and represented supplies from the mixed supply of Heckenhurst reservoir and the direct supplies from Cant Clough and Swinden reservoirs. On both chemical and bacteriological standards, the samples were generally satisfactory for both raw and treated waters. On only one occasion was B. Coli (type I) found to the extent of three in 100 c.c. of the original water.

Public Baths.

The three public baths both contain slipper baths and swimming baths. 33 samples of swimming baths' water were examined bacteriologically and 40 chemically during the year, and on each occasion it was found that chlorination maintained the water in a highly satisfactory condition.

Public Cleansing.

Collection and disposal of Refuse.—No alterations have been made during 1950.

Amount of Refuse dealt with during the year ended 31st March, 1951.

			Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Refuse Collected	....	....	25,037	11	—
Disposal of Refuse:—					
(a) By Salvage	....	....	3,800	19	—
(b) By Combustion	....	....	4,338	7	—
(c) Screened dust, clinker, etc., tipped	....	11,076	5	—	—
(d) By controlled tipping (Refuse)	....	5,822	—	—	—
			25,037	11	—
(e) Clinker tipped resulting from (b)	....	1,490	11	—	—

Receptacles for Refuse in use during 1950.

No. of Premises	No. of Dustbins
29,401	30,192

General Sanitary Inspection.

Considerable delay is still being experienced in having repairs effected owing to shortage of materials and labour.

Four thousand eight hundred and forty-four complaints were received and dealt with.

					No.
Visits to Factories with Mechanical Power	....	....	....	....	222
,, Factories without Mechanical Power	....	....	....	....	30
,, Bakeries	....	....	....	....	592
,, Chip, Fish and Tripe Shops	....	....	....	....	222
,, Milk and Grocers' Shops	....	....	....	....	162
,, Ice Cream Manufactories and Shops	....	....	....	....	524
,, Fruiterers' and Fishmongers' Premises	....	....	....	....	127
,, Butchers, Blood Boilers and Food Preparers	....	....	....	....	68
,, Milliners and Dressmakers	....	....	....	....	1
,, Other Dress Trades	....	....	....	....	—
,, Hairdressers and Barbers	....	....	....	....	3
,, Marine Store and Offensive Trades	....	....	....	....	10
,, Stable Manure Pits	....	....	....	....	105
,, Premises where Animals are kept	....	....	....	....	11
,, Common Lodging Houses	....	....	....	....	62
,, Canal Boats	....	....	....	....	7
,, Back-to Back and Single Dwellings	....	....	....	....	613
,, Tents, Vans, etc.	....	....	....	....	11
,, Houses Let in Lodgings	....	....	....	....	115

	No.
Visits to Other Dwellings	10,032
,, Reported Dirty Dwellings	137
,, Old Property re Alterations	14
,, Premises where Nuisances exist	9,416
,, Alleged Overcrowded Houses	24
,, Colliery Tips	159
Drains Tested	430
No. of Legal Notices Served	1,311
No. of Preliminary Notices sent out to abate Nuisance	2,130
No. of Verbal Notices Given	310
No. of Defects reported to Borough Surveyor	104
No. of Defects Reported to Cleansing Department....	320
No. of Defects Reported to Highways Department	1,350
Interviews with Owners, Agents, etc., re Property....	1,263
Interviews with Firemen	31
Inspections re Rats and Mice Infestations	74
Visits to School Premises	15
,, Theatres and Cinemas	19
,, Public Institutions	1
,, Under Shops Act	310
Defects found and dealt with	4,573
Defects Remedied during the year	6,272
Defects of various kinds on the books of the Department at the end of the year	1,414

Legal Notices served during the Year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—

Section 93—General Nuisances	391
Section 39—Unsatisfactory Drainage	310
Section 45—Closets requiring repair	137
Section 56—Unsatisfactory Yard Drainage	35
Section 75—Defective Dustbins	103
Section 103—Smoke Nuisances	1

BURNLEY CORPORATION ACT, 1925—

Section 53—Defective Drains	334
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SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year 325 observations of one half hour duration were taken of factory chimneys, and the results notified to the firms concerned. In one case the Byelaw standard of two minutes "Black" smoke was exceeded, there being an emission of four minutes "Black" smoke.

Eighteen letters were sent in accordance with the Council's resolution, which is to the effect that the Town Clerk shall communicate with those firms whose chimneys emit an amount of "moderate" smoke in excess of 6 minutes, or "black" smoke in excess of 1 minute.

Results of Observations.

		Black	Moderate	Light or none
Total smoke in minutes	....	7.5	439.5	9,303
Average Smoke in minutes	....	0.02	1.36	28.62

Officials of the Ministry of Fuel and Power have continued to work in close co-operation with the Sanitary Inspectors and a considerable amount of time has again been spent at several plants in an endeavour to promote smokeless combustion. It is hoped that the continuance of this work will lead to an amelioration in the prevailing atmospheric conditions.

The Smoke Abatement Advisory Committee for Burnley and District, formed in 1949, arranged a further course for stokers in the Municipal College at the end of 1950, and undertook publicity for smoke abatement by means of a film show and lecture dealing with abatement of smoke from house chimneys, press publicity, etc.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Common Lodging Houses.

At the end of the year there were 8 houses registered, the total accommodation being 244 males. 62 visits were made and 29 defects found.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There were 18 houses in Burnley registered as Houses Let in Lodgings which are divided in separate tenements, as follows:—

			Occupants.
One-roomed	....	81	ADULTS—Males 99
Two-roomed	....	15	Females 93
Three-roomed	....	19	Infants, under one year 7
Four-roomed	....	9	Children, aged 1 to 10 years 39
		124	238

Visits Paid	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	151
Defects found	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	92
Defects remedied	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35
Verbal and Informal Notices	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
Statutory Notices	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—

Offensive Trades.

The following is a list of the Offensive Trades carried on in Burnley:

Gut Scraper	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Marine Stores	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Tripe Boilers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Fellmonger	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Tanner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Tallow Melter	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
								—
								8

Inspections, 10.

Defects found, Nil.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

No action has had to be taken under these Acts.

Stable Middens.

No. of Middens, 47. Inspections, 105. Defects found, 7.

Informal Notices, 6.

No. of times manure pits sprayed to destroy larvæ of flies, 46.

General Inspection of Working Class Dwellings.

Six hundred and thirteen visits were paid to back-to-back and single houses, 151 to houses let in lodgings, and 10,023 to other dwellings.

Dirty Houses.

One hundred and eleven houses were suspected of being dirty, and 25 were found to be so on inspection. Warnings were given on each occasion and it was not necessary to take legal action.

Sanitary Accommodation.

The total number and types of closets in the Borough at the end of 1950 are as follows:—

Clean Water Closets ....	....	....	....	....	17,114
Waste Water Closets	....	....	....	....	17,098
Latrines (184) with Closets ....	....	....	....	....	788
Privies....	....	....	....	....	158

In only eight dwellinghouses (apart from farms) having clean water closets, do the closets drain to cesspools.

During the financial year assistance was given in connection with 80 conversions of waste-water closets.

The total number of closets not on the water-carriage system is 158 of which 142 are pails and 16 tanks. The Cleansing Department is responsible for the emptying of 116 of these.

Shops Act, 1950 (Section 38).

No. of Combined Shops and Dwellinghouses in Borough	1,798
No. of Shops only	766
Total inspection of Shops	893
Inspections specifically for purposes of Section 38	310
Shops not found to comply with Section 38....	53

Offices.

The present establishment of Sanitary Inspectors is not such as to enable inspection of offices to be undertaken in addition to the other duties of the Inspectors.

Camping Sites.

There are no seasonal camping sites within the Borough and no caravans are used as dwellings.

Inspection of Bakeries.

During the routine inspection of premises in which food is prepared 592 visits were made to bakehouses. The standard of cleanliness of these was found to be generally satisfactory.

DETAILS OF INSPECTION AND DEFECTS FOUND:—

Number on Register	....	....	....	....	....	191
Number of Inspections made	....	....	....	....	....	592
Verbal Notices	....	....	....	....	....	90
Informal (written) Notices	....	....	....	....	....	17
Legal Notices	....	....	....	....	....	—
Number of Defects	....	....	....	....	....	174

Fish and Chip Shops.

No. of fish frying businesses at 31st December, 1950	....	....	....	....	78
No. of Inspections	....	....	....	....	222
Defects found	....	....	....	....	59
Informal Notices	....	....	....	....	6
Verbal Notices	....	....	....	....	26

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Three rat catchers work under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, who is the official responsible for the administration of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The occupiers of premises are legally responsible for clearing their buildings of rats, but the rat catchers carry out the treatment on request, no charge being made for private dwellings, and actual time and cost of materials are charged in the case of business premises.

Applications for assistance received	....	....	....	....	292
Visits paid by Rat Catchers to dwellinghouses	....	....	....	1,764	
Visits paid by Rat Catchers to business premises	....	....	....	3,614	
Visits paid by Rat Catchers to Local Authority Premises	....	....	....	806	
Special Inspections by Sanitary Inspectors	....	....	....	74	
Estimated number of rats destroyed	....	....	....	376	

During the year the sewers received two maintenance treatments for destruction of rats. 2,700 manholes were baited and of these, 696 showed pre-bait takes of which 581 were complete takes.

During the second maintenance treatment a count was made of the poison baits taken, from which it was estimated that 1,887 rats were destroyed in the sewers.

Co-operation has continued to be forthcoming from the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, who have expressed their satisfaction at the manner in which the work has been carried out. The cost during the year was approximately £541 of which half is recoverable from the Ministry, and half from the Sewers Department.

Sanitary Conditions of Schools.

All the schools in town are supplied with water from the town's mains.

A report on the sanitary condition of the Schools is given in my Annual Report for 1950 as School Medical Officer. The Sanitary Inspectors made 15 visits to schools, mainly to inspect the sanitary conveniences.

It was not necessary to close any school in the Borough on account of Infectious Disease during 1950.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors) during 1950.

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspec- tions (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Number of Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.....	309	633	20	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.....	515	444	22	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).....	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	824	1077	42	—

2.—CASES in which DEFECTS were found.

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Insp. (4)	Referred By H.M. Insp. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	82	70	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	8	4	—	7	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	50	42	—	11	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not incl. offences relating to outwork)	92	81	—	—	—
TOTAL	232	197	—	18	—

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111).

NIL.

SECTION XV

HOUSING.

Types of Dwellinghouses in the Borough at the end of 1950:—

Houses with through ventilation	....	....	....	....	25,951
Combined houses and shops	....	....	....	....	1,798
Houses without through ventilation:—					
(a) Back-to-Back	....	....	....	....	718
(b) Single Houses	....	....	....	....	147
(c) Single-roomed dwellings	....	....	....	....	9
(d) Cellar dwellings	....	....	....	....	4
Vans and Sheds....	....	....	....	....	—
					28,627

Houses Inspected and Recorded.

The total houses recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, up to the end of 1950 was 15,275.

HOUSES WITHOUT THROUGH VENTILATION:—

Total number of back-to-back houses, single houses, single roomed dwellings and cellar dwellings	....	....	....	878
Total number of back-to back and single houses closed, converted to through houses, or demolished during 1950	....	....	....	Nil
Number of back-to-back and single houses which were included in confirmed Orders under the 5-year programme, but not yet demolished	....	....	....	3

Fitness of Houses.

The condition of tenant property in the Borough gives cause for considerable concern. As I have pointed out in previous reports, a very small amount of repairs was carried out during the war years and a great number of houses became very defective. In the older terraced-type of houses wall plaster has perished, floor boards and window frames have rotted, dampness is prevalent, and many are in a condition which would justify action under Section II of the Housing Act, 1936 for the demolition of unfit houses or under Section 25 for the clearance of areas in which groups of houses are in grave disrepair. Owing, however, to the shortage of houses in the Borough and the impossibility of providing suitable accommodation for the persons who would be displaced,

it has not been advisable to proceed with any clearance schemes or representation of individual houses for demolition. The position is further aggravated by the delay in having repairs effected. When notices are served upon owners of property, many months frequently elapse between orders for repairs being given by owners to contractors and the repairs being carried out. The condition of tenant property in the Borough now is generally much worse than it was twelve years ago, and if conditions were favourable and sufficient new houses could be made available, several hundred houses could be dealt with in clearance schemes.

Eradication of Bugs.

46 houses (8 being Council houses) were disinfested by insecticides, and furniture, etc., of nine families was disinfested by hydrocyanide gas prior to removal to new Council houses.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1950.

NUMBER OF HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Total number (including (b) )	...	...	...	...	...	91
(1) By Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	78
(2) By private enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	13
(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

1. UNFIT DWELLINGHOUSES.

(I.) INSPECTION:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)....	...	...	...	516
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ..	...	...	...	1,745
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ....	...	...	...	Nil.
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ..	...	...	...	Nil.
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	...	...	...	2
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .....	...	...	...	514

(II.) REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES—

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	195
--	-----

(III.) ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936	None
---	------

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	321
---	-----

(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—
--

(a) By Owners	285
---------------------	-----

(b) By Local Authority, in default of Owners	None
--	------

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which demolition orders were made	None
--	------

(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	None
---	------

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which closing orders were made	1
---	---

(IV). OVERCROWDING:—

No reliable information is available of the extent of overcrowding, as surveys have not been carried out for a number of years.

SECTION XVI

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Report by Veterinary Officer on Meat Inspection.

PUBLIC ABATTOIRS.

In 1950, 48,149 animals were slaughtered in the Abattoirs. This is a record number and is 6,848 more than in the previous year. It is anticipated that the number of animals dealt with in the abattoirs will increase steadily in future years.

I have on several occasions drawn attention to the unsatisfactory lay-out of the slaughter-house, which entails the slaughter and dressing of carcasses under conditions which are not sufficiently hygienic and which restricts the through-put. At peak periods sufficient numbers of animals cannot be dealt with and fresh meat, which is slaughtered elsewhere, has to be imported. On several occasions during the autumn of 1950, consignments of carcasses of beef and offal which had not been inspected, were received from other centres, and additional work of inspection was thrown upon the Burnley meat inspectors. About 1,383 sides of beef, 421 sets of beef offals and 280 sheep carcasses were received in Burnley from other slaughtering centres. Alterations to the lay-out and re-railing of some of the buildings would enable the slaughtering, dressing and hanging of carcasses to be carried out more hygienically and increase the through-put.

Of the cattle slaughtered during 1950, 41% were cows. Many of these cows were rejects from dairy herds, and had become uneconomic for milk production. The incidence of disease in such animals is high, and 46% were found to be affected with tuberculosis to some extent and over 75% showed signs of other diseased conditions.

The meat inspectors also inspected considerable quantities of imported frozen and canned meats and fresh meat slaughtered at other centres, which passed through the Ministry of Food meat depot which adjoins the abattoirs. Statistics of meat rejected at the depot are included in the figures for other food found not to be fit for consumption, on page 73.

The incidence of disease found on post-mortem inspection of cattle slaughtered at the Abattoirs during the years 1946 to 1950 was:—

INCIDENCE OF DISEASE IN CATTLE.

Year	Conditions other than Tuberculosis		Tuberculosis only	
	Cattle (Excluding Cows)	Cows	Cattle (Excluding Cows)	Cows
1946	57.93%	65.63%	11.97%	50.54%
1947	60.18%	74.83%	13.27%	55.99%
1948	68.13%	76.72%	9.26%	45.08%
1949	75.14%	81.18%	9.15%	45.03%
1950	70.70%	75.32%	10.20%	46.09%

Particulars of animals slaughtered at the Burnley Abattoirs during the year 1950 and the extent of diseased conditions found therein are as follows:—

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED.

Animals Slaughtered and Examined	Horses	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
	56	5,655	3,942	2,759	35,280	457	48,149

DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

Whole Carcasses Condemned	1	3	24	47	42	5	122
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	3,995	2,945	—	2,322	31	9,297
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	8.93%	70.70%	75.32%	1.70%	6.70%	7.88%	19.54%

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.

Animals Slaughtered and Examined	Horses	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Whole Carcasses Condemned	—	21	129	18	—	2	170
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	556	1,688	—	—	22	2,266
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	10.20%	46.09%	0.65%	—	5.25%	5.05%

The amount of meat found to be diseased and unfit for human consumption in the course of post-morten examination of the animals referred to above during 1950 was:—

	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
On account of Tuberculosis	76	6	1	21½
On account of other conditions	44	14	1	3½
	121	—	2	25

The amount condemned is over 6 tons more than the amount for the year 1949.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938, Sections 8 to 12.

Visits made to premises where food is prepared, stored or sold were as follows:—

Abattoirs	879	Butcher's Shops....	178
Fish Shops	31	Greengrocers	60
Grocers, etc.	281	Wholesale premises	41
Market Stalls	404	Dairies	22
Cold Stores	14	Other Premises	171

Number of infringements found during the above visits was 96.

Food found not to be fit for human consumption:—

Meat (fresh and cooked)...	5,533 lbs.	Pickles, Savories, etc...	36 bottles.
Tinned Meats	2,040 lbs.	Fish (Wet)	2,216 lbs.
Tinned fish	271 tins.	Dried Fruits	260 lbs.
Tinned Milk	1,757 tins.	Cereals and Confectionery, etc....	548 lbs.
Tinned and Bottled Fruits	1,155	Butter, margarine	47 lbs.
Tinned soups, vegs., etc...	1,472 tins.	Cheese	9 lbs.
Shell Eggs	732	Jams, Syrup, etc.	224 lbs.
Fruit Juice	56 bottles	Sundries	12 lbs.

Total weight—7 tons, 9 cwts., 1 qr., 24 lbs.

Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924.

Cases dealt with under these regulations numbered 29, the greater number being in connection with the production or distribution of meat.

Diseases of Animals Act (Duties of Local Authority).

Number of inspections carried out....	....	....	....	55
Number of infringements found ....	....	....	....	35
Number of verbal notices ....	....	....	....	23
Number of notices served ....	....	....	....	10
Proceedings taken ....	....	....	....	—

Agriculture Act, 1937.

The Veterinary Officer, acting as an Inspector for the Ministry of Agriculture, made 47 visits to farms and examined 504 cattle, of which 31 were found to be affected with disease likely to infect the milk supply. Seven milch cows were slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Orders, 1938 and 1946.

Sheep Scab Order, 1938.

255 sheep were dipped and placed under movement restriction.

Swine Fever Order, 1938.

One suspected outbreak of the disease occurred in a piggery during the year under review.

Poultry—Fowl Pest Order.

One suspected outbreak of the disease was investigated but not confirmed.

Anthrax Order, 1938.

One case of Anthrax occurred in a dairy cow. Four persons who had consumed infected milk were given preventive treatment.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

On two occasions during the year the Borough came within an infected area, restrictions being placed on the movement of animals.

Milk Supply.

The majority of milk sold in the Borough is either pasteurised or tuberculin tested. Milk Special Designation Regulations made in 1949 control the production, processing and distribution of designated milks (tuberculin tested, pasteurised and sterilised). The regulations state that tuberculin tested raw milk, tuberculin tested pasteurised milk and accredited milk sold in bottles shall be securely fastened either with a cap overlapping the lip of the bottle or in some other manner approved by the licensing authority. After a date to be determined by the Minister of Food bottles of pasteurised milk will also have to be secured by a similar cap. Some dairy farmers and large dairy firms use different coloured bottle caps for different types of milk, but there is no uniformity of practice and no stipulation in the regulations regarding the colours of bottle caps. Enquiries reveal that housewives do not trouble to read the wording on the cap and assume that if the colour is that to which they have become accustomed, the milk is of the designation which they requested and for which they pay a higher price. In order that the public may readily recognise the different grades of milk, regulations should stipulate the colours of the bottle caps for the various grades of milk.

528 samples of milk were submitted to bacteriological examination and/or for the phosphatase test. Details are given below.

Laboratory Examination of Milk Samples, for Cleanliness, etc.

	Un-designated	Accredited	Tuberculin Tested	Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised		Pasteurised	
	Methylene Blue Reductase Test			Half Hour Methylene Blue Test	Phosph- atase Test	Half Hour Methylene Blue Test	Phosph- atase Test
Satisfactory	93	12	147	19	15	31	49
Unsatisfactory	34	2	14	2	4	2	10

Examination of Milk Samples for Tuberclle Bacilli.

Of 88 samples of milk, obtained in course of delivery, which were submitted to biological examination, 5 undesignated samples were found to be positive. No designated milk contained tubercle bacilli.

Persons registered to sell milk at 31st December, 1950.

* These are now registered with the Ministry of Agriculture. As the Ministry is the registration authority for all producers of milk, the number of producer-retailers who sell milk in Burnley is not known. Six of the producer-retailers in Burnley produce tuberculin tested milk.

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Dealers Licences for Tuberculin-Tested Milk 9

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Pasteurisers' Licences ....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Dealers' Licences for Pasteurised Milk	....	....	....	....	....	24
Dealers' Licences for Sterilised Milk ....	....	....	....	....	....	292

ICE CREAM.

Chemical Analysis.

Ministry of Food Circular No. 3/49, dated 1st April, 1949, indicated that additional supplies of sugar, and, in certain cases, fats, would be available to ice cream manufacturers, who would undertake to make a product having a minimum fat content of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Local authorities were asked to co-operate with the Ministry in securing compliance with this requirement by notifying results of all chemical analyses. These reports were rendered monthly to the Ministry.

The eighty-four samples of ice cream examined by the Public Analyst gave the following results:—

Less than 2.5% fat	...	...	...	...	3
From 2.5 to 5.0% fat	...	...	...	...	17
From 5.0 to 10.0% fat	...	...	...	...	18
Over 10.0% fat	...	...	...	...	46

In all cases of low fat content, manufacturers were notified, their attention being directed to the Ministry's Circular.

On 1st March, 1951, the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1951, came into operation, which prescribed that ice cream shall contain not less than 5% fat, 10% sugar and 7½% milk solids other than fat, and as allocations of fat to manufacturers were increased generally, Circular 3/49 was cancelled.

Bacteriological Examination.

152 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year, and the following results were returned:—

	Methylene Blue Test (Provisional Grades)			
Grade	1	2	3	4
No. of Samples in each Grade	51	35	37	29

Investigations were made into the methods of sterilisation and manufacture in the case of Grade 3 and 4 samples, and further samples were taken, with satisfactory results.

During the year seven firms used the hot mix method of manufacture and one firm used the cold mix method.

Food Hygiene.

Byelaws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 came into operation in July 1950. Their purpose is to secure the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption and in connection with the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption.

Following the adoption of these byelaws, considerable public attention was focussed on food hygiene. A lecture, together with films dealing with the hygienic handling of food, was given to persons employed in the handling of foods and meat products and in restaurants, school meal canteens, etc. Discussion has taken place with the local butchers' association regarding requirements to conform to the byelaws, and the Markets Committee have given attention to practical steps to minimise the risk of contamination of foodstuffs on stalls in the open market. Delivery is now awaited of sample perspex covers for foodstalls, to see if these could be used without inconvenience to the stall-holders, and preliminary consideration is being given to the provision (as a long term policy) of an extension of the covered market, to enclose all food stalls. Persons in control of premises where foods are prepared or sold have been supplied with suggestions for maintaining satisfactory standards of hygiene of premises and clean and sanitary practices in the handling of food stuffs. A survey is being undertaken of food preparing premises, butchers' shops, etc.

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1950.

Analysis of Samples of Food and Drugs.

Nature of Sample	Formal		Informal		Total	
	Genuine	Adult-erated	Genuine	Adult-erated	Genuine	Adult-erated
Ammoniated Quinine Tablets	—	—	1	—	1	—
Andrew's Liver Salt	—	—	1	—	1	—
Aspirin Tablets	—	—	2	—	2	—
Baking Powder	—	—	1	—	1	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	—	—	1	—	1	—
Blackcurrant Puree	—	—	1	—	1	—
Blancmange Powder	—	—	3	—	3	—
Boracic Ointment	—	—	1	—	1	—
Borax	—	—	1	—	1	—
Boric Acid	—	—	1	—	1	—
Butter	—	—	3	—	3	—
Christmas Puddings	—	—	6	—	6	—
Cod Liver Oil	—	—	2	—	2	—
Coffee and Chicory Essence	—	—	1	—	1	—
Cream of Tartar	—	—	1	—	1	—
Curry Powder	—	—	1	—	1	—
Custard Powder	—	—	1	—	1	—
Epsom Salts	—	—	1	—	1	—
Fat (Cooking)	—	—	1	—	1	—
,, (Compound Cooking)	—	—	1	—	1	—
,, (Domestic Cooking)	—	—	1	—	1	—
Fish Cakes	—	—	1	—	1	—
Fish Paste	—	—	1	—	1	—
Flour (Self-Raising)	—	—	1	—	1	—
Glaubers Salts	—	—	1	—	1	—
Golden Raising Powder	—	—	1	—	1	—
Gregory Powder	—	—	1	—	1	—
Ground Almonds	—	—	1	—	1	—
Ice Cream	—	1	79	4	79	5
Iced "Lollies"	—	—	10	3	10	3
Iced "Lollie" Syrup	—	—	2	—	2	—
Jams (various)	—	—	7	1	7	1
Lanoline Cream	—	—	1	—	1	—
Lanoline Ointment	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lemon Curd	—	—	1	2	1	2
Liquorice Powder (compound)	—	—	1	—	1	—
Luncheon Meat (Danish)	—	—	1	—	1	—
Malted Milk	—	—	1	—	1	—
Malt and Cod Liver Oil	—	—	1	1	1	1
Margarine	—	—	3	—	3	—
Marmalade	—	—	3	—	3	—
Mayonnaise	—	—	2	—	2	—
Meat Pie	—	—	1	—	1	—
Mercury with Chalk	—	—	1	—	1	—
Mercury Ointment	—	—	1	—	1	—
Mercury Ointment (Ammoniated)	—	—	1	—	1	—
Mercury Pills	—	—	1	—	1	—
Milk	112	15	78	8	190	23
,, (Condensed)	—	—	16	2	16	2
,, (Sterilized)	—	—	1	1	1	1
Mincemeat	—	—	2	4	2	4
Parrish's Food	—	—	1	—	1	—

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1950 — CONTINUED.

Analysis of Samples of Food and Drugs.

Nature of Sample	Formal		Informal		Total	
	Genuine	Adult-erated	Genuine	Adult-erated	Genuine	Adult-erated
Peas (canned)	—	—	2	—	2	—
Pepper	—	—	3	—	3	—
" (Black)	—	—	1	—	1	—
" (Flavoured compound)	—	—	1	—	1	—
" (White compound)	—	1	—	1	—	2
Phenol Ointment	—	—	1	—	1	—
Potato Crisps	—	—	4	—	4	—
Rum	2	—	—	—	2	—
Saccharin Tablets	—	—	1	—	1	—
Salad Cream	—	—	1	—	1	—
Salt (Iodised)	—	—	1	—	1	—
Salmon and Anchovy Paste	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sausages (Beef)	2	—	43	11	45	11
" (Pork)	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sponge Mixture (sweetened)	—	—	2	—	2	—
Sulphur Ointment	—	—	1	—	1	—
Tartaric Acid	—	—	1	—	1	—
Tincture of Iodine	—	—	1	—	1	—
Tomato Ketchup	—	—	1	—	1	—
Vegetables (canned)	—	—	1	—	1	—
Vitamin C Tablets	—	—	1	—	1	—
Whisky	7	—	—	—	7	—
Zinc Ointment	—	—	—	1	—	1
	123	17	320	42	443	59

Particulars of FORMAL Samples Adulterated or Below Standard.

SAMPLE	RESULT	ACTION TAKEN
Milk.....	11.7% added water.....	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk.....	20.1% added water.....	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk.....	9.2% added water.....	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk.....	Small amount of added water....	Vendor warned. Further samples proved satisfactory.
Milk.....	Small amount of added water....	Vendor warned. Further samples proved satisfactory.
Milk.....	Small amount of added water....	Vendor warned. Further samples proved satisfactory.
Milk.....	3.0% fat deficiency	Vendor warned.
Milk.....	3.0% fat deficiency	Vendor warned.
Milk.....	6.4% added water.....	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk.....	8.4% added water.....	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk.....	7.0% added water.....	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk.....	5.2% added water.....	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk.....	6.3% added water.....	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk.....	0.4% added water.....	Vendor warned.
Milk.....	0.2% added water.....	Vendor warned.
Ice Cream	Contained 1.25% mineral oil....	Vendor prosecuted.
White Pepper Compound	Misleading label and description	Wholesaler notified by Ministry of Food.

Particulars of INFORMAL Samples Adulterated or Below Standard.

SAMPLE	RESULT	ACTION TAKEN
Milk.....	11.7% added water	Formal sample taken.
Milk.....	8.2% added water.....	Formal sample taken.
Milk.....	7.0% added water.....	Formal sample taken.
Milk.....	23.0% fat deficiency.....	Vendor warned. Further samples proved satisfactory.
Milk.....	10.5% added water	Formal sample taken.
Milk.....	1.4% added water.....	Formal sample taken.
Milk.....	3.6% added water.....	Formal sample taken.
Milk.....	6.4% added water.....	Formal sample taken
Milk (Sterilized).....	75.0% added water	Part bottle submitted for analysis — adulterated by purchaser.
Milk (Condensed)	Incorrect label	Ministry of Food and manufacturers notified.
Milk (Condensed)	Curdled and unfit for human consumption	Ministry of Food and manufacturer notified.
Malt and Cod Liver Oil	Rancidity of Cod Liver Oil.....	Vendor warned. Further sample proved satisfactory.
White Pepper..... Compound	Misleading label and description	Formal sample taken.
Beef Sausage	2.0% meat deficiency	Manufacturer warned. Further sample proved satisfactory.
Beef Sausage	14.0% meat deficiency	Manufacturer warned. Further sample proved satisfactory.
Beef Sausage	10.0% meat deficiency	Manufacturer warned. Further sample proved satisfactory.
Beef Sausage	10.0% meat deficiency.....	Manufacturer warned. Further sample proved satisfactory.
Beef Sausage	44.0% meat deficiency.....	Formal sample taken, proved satisfactory.
Beef Sausage	12.0% meat deficiency.....	Manufacturer warned. Further sample proved satisfactory.
Beef Sausage	10.0% meat deficiency.....	Manufacturer warned. Further sample proved satisfactory.

Particulars of INFORMAL Samples Adulterated or Below Standard—continued.

SAMPLE	RESULT	ACTION TAKEN
Beef Sausage	7.0% meat deficiency	Manufacturer warned.
Beef Sausage	8.0% meat deficiency	Manufacturer warned. Further sample proved satisfactory.
Beef Sausage	25.0% meat deficiency	Formal sample taken, proved satisfactory.
Beef Sausage	7.0% meat deficiency	Manufacturer warned.
Pork Sausage	4.0% meat deficiency	Manufacturer warned. Further sample proved satisfactory.
Jam	Deficient in fruit	Manufacturer warned. Further samples proved satisfactory.
Lemon Curd	10.0% deficient of fat.....	Manufacturer warned.
Lemon Curd	5.0% deficient of fat.....	Manufacturer warned.
Ice Cream	Contained 1.5% of paraffin oil	Formal sample taken.
Ice Cream	Contained 5.5% of paraffin oil	Formal sample taken.
Ice Cream	Contained 0.5% of mineral oil	Further sample taken and found satisfactory.
Ice Cream	Contained 21.4% of mineral oil	Manufacturer warned. Unable to take further samples as sales stopped for winter season.
Iced Lollies.....	Contained excessive amount of lead	Vendor warned.
Iced Lollies.....	Contained excessive amount of lead	Investigation revealed contamination from metal mould which was put out of use and later replaced by manufacturers.
Iced Lollies.....	Contained excessive amount of lead	
Salmon and Anchovy Paste	Container not hermetically sealed	Vendor warned.
Mincemeat	12.0% deficient of fruit.....	Manufacturer warned.
Mincemeat	40.0% deficient of fruit	Warning to Manufacturer in Ireland.
Mincemeat	40.0% deficient of fruit	Warning to Manufacturer in Ireland.
Mincemeat	0.4% deficient in soluble solids	Manufacturer warned.
Zinc Ointment	15.0% deficiency in zinc oxide....	Vendor warned.
Lanoline Ointment ..	Incorrectly labelled	Vendor warned.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1950.

Case No.	Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings were taken	Offence	Result
1	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling milk containing 11.7% added water	
2	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling milk containing 20.1% added water	Vendor fined £15 plus £11 19s. costs.
3	Food and Drugs Act, 1938 Section 3(1)	Selling milk containing 9.2% added water	
4	Mineral Oil in Food Order, 1949 (Article 5)	Manufacturing ice cream containing 1.25% mineral oil	Case dismissed on payment of £5 9s. costs.
5	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling milk containing 6.4% added water	
6	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling milk containing 8.4% added water	
7	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling milk containing 7.0% added water	Vendor fined £25 plus £4 12s. costs.
8	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling milk containing 5.2% added water	
9	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling milk containing 6.3% added water	

SECTION XVII

The Weather of 1950 compared with 1949.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT QUEEN'S PARK.

	1950	1949	Average 40 years.
Sunshine:			
Total	1009.2 hrs.	1301.2 hrs.	1074.1 hrs.
No. of days bright sunshine	250	276	269
Highest amount in 24 hours	13.7 hours	14.0 hours	15.3 hours (13th May) (22nd June) (7/6/21 and 29/6/21)

Rainfall:

Total fall....	51.2 ins.	38.91 ins.	42.31 ins.
No. of days rain	217	197	210
Highest amount in a day	1.27 ins. (23rd Aug.).	1.358 ins. (17th Oct.)	2.420 ins. (9/10/41)

Temperature:

Mean Temperature in Shade	46.74°	47.4°	47.2°
Mean Range	12.1°	13.3°	12.4°
Mean of Earth Therm, 1 foot	48.3°	49.9°	47.7°
Mean of Earth Therm, 4 feet	49.1°	50.1°	48.8°
No. of days ground frost	127	115	112

Relative Humidity:

Mean	82.1%	80.3%	82.2%
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Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution.

The following are average monthly figures of pollution of the atmosphere at three sites in the Borough.

	Site of Gauge.		
	Gannow Baths	Bank Hall Hosp.	I.D. Hosp.
	Tons per sq. mile	Tons per sq. mile	Tons per sq. mile
COMPOSITION OF UNDISSOLVED MATTER:—			
Soluble in CS ₂ (tarry matter)	0.18	0.28	0.26
Combustible matter insoluble CS ₂	5.14	11.43	2.19
Ash	5.24	12.10	2.85
Total undissolved matter	10.56	23.81	5.30
Total dissolved matter	7.10	9.68	5.41
Total Deposit equivalent to English tons per sq. mile ..	17.66	33.49	10.71
Sulphate as SO ₄ "	3.12	4.35	2.32
Chlorine as Cl'	1.82	1.34	1.28

MEAN METEOROLOGICAL READINGS, RECORDED AT QUEEN'S PARK, 1950.

LAT.: 53° 47' 30 N. LONG.: 2° 14' 30 W.

Barometer Cistern 458 feet above Mean Sea Level.

THERMOMETERS.

1950	Air Pressure at Mean Sea Level	IN SCREEN			IN GROUND			RAINFALL			BRIGHT SUNSHINE			DIRECTION OF THE WIND AT 9 A.M. G.M.T.			No. of Days of														
		Mean Temp Mean Max. Min.	Absolute Extremes of Temperature	Mean Min. on Grass	Mean 1 foot 4 feet	Date	Lowest Date	Total Fall	Am- ount	Day of month	Daily Mean	Day of month	N. N.E. E.	S.E. S. S.W. W.	N.W. C.Im																
Jan. ...	1021.2	30.158	43.0°	35.0°	39.0°	57°	9/1/50	19°	26/1/50	27.6°	41.1°	79.2	14	79.5	21.5	6/1/50	4	4.6	0.1	3.2	29/1/50	—	8	3	—	6	6	1	7		
Feb. ...	1004.6	29.685	45.0°	34.0°	39.5°	55°	16/2/50	20°	27/2/50	27.0°	38.5°	41.9°	86.3°	16	123.2	11.5	3/2/50	18	45.0	1.61	8.0	26/2/50	—	—	3	9	6	4	2	2	2
March ...	1018.9	30.090	51.0°	37.0°	44.0°	62°	7/3/50	25°	13/3/50	30.3°	42.1°	42.8°	83.8°	16	60.2	19.3	23/3/50	25	98.6	3.2	9.5	26/3/50	—	—	2	4	3	6	9	2	5
April ...	1007.8	29.782	46.1°	36.6°	41.4°	61°	20/4/50	27°	25/4/50	29.9°	44.7°	44.9°	77.4°	20	83.6	14.5	9/4/50	26	109.9	3.6	9.5	25/4/50	3	2	—	2	3	4	13	2	1
May ...	1019.2	30.095	57.7°	50.4°	50.4°	74°	31/5/50	32°	18/5/50	36.5°	50.3°	47.7°	73.9°	14	51.1	12.9	1/5/50	27	145.3	4.7	13.7	13/5/50	3	8	9	1	1	2	7	—	—
June ...	1015.5	29.990	67.1°	50.8°	58.9°	83°	6/6/50	38°	15/6/50	44.2°	57.8°	52.7°	75.3°	17	86.3	22.9	20/6/50	27	171.0	5.7	12.8	11/6/50	—	—	4	1	4	7	13	1	—
July ...	1015.9	30.000	65.9°	51.3°	58.4°	74°	9/7/50	41°	2/7/50	43.4°	60.1°	56.0°	74.9°	17	121.3	29.1	22/7/50	27	161.6	5.21	12.3	26/7/50	1	2	2	4	2	4	14	1	1
Aug. ...	1006.5	29.723	65.2°	52.1°	58.6°	72°	6/7/50	44°	30/8/50	47.6°	59.4°	57.9°	80.1°	20	198.6	32.3	23/8/50	29	123.5	3.98	11.0	3/8/50	1	1	1	6	3	15	2	1	1
Sept. ...	1008.2	29.772	59.2°	44.5°	51.8°	71°	4/9/50	36°	27/9/50	43.0°	55.5°	56.2°	81.9°	26	180.6	29.9	6/9/50	25	74.9	2.49	10.5	2/9/50	2	—	1	8	5	12	—	2	2
Oct. ...	1015.9	30.000	53.0°	43.0°	48.0°	69°	5/10/50	25°	29/10/50	37.0°	60.3°	53.0°	85.0°	15	79.2	12.4	10/10/50	23	58.9	1.9	4.8	5/10/50	—	2	2	6	5	10	4	—	2
Nov. ...	1004.4	29.660	44.0°	35.0°	39.5°	53°	27/11/50	25°	28/11/50	29.4°	42.4°	47.8°	88.0°	22	159.1	20.0	21/11/50	15	13.63	0.45	2.3	19/11/50	1	5	—	5	1	4	2	4	8
Dec. ...	1005.8	29.702	36.5°	26.0°	31.25°	46°	9/12/50	11°	5/12/50	24.3°	37.5°	43.5°	90.0°	20	77.7	15.6	10/12/50	4	2.3	0.07	1.2	16/12/50	—	6	—	6	1	5	2	1	10
Whole Year ...	1011.9	29.885	52.8°	40.7°	46.74°	83°	6/6/50	11°	5/12/50	35.0°	48.3°	49.1°	82.1°	217	1300.4	32.3	23/8/50	250	1009.2	2.75	13.7	13/5/50	11	26	31	48	37	72	86	15	39

NUMBER OF DAYS OF:

SNOW OR SLEET	SNOW LYING (at obs. hour)	HAIL	THUNDER HEARD	FOG (at obs. hour)	GROUND FROST	GALE
10	16	6	10	14	127	4



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Local Education Authority.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S
REPORT

1950

D. C. LAMONT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR 1950-51.

IS CONSTITUTED AS FOLLOWS:—

*HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman E. Brodrick, J.P.).
 *ALDERMAN G. HALE, J.P. (Chairman).
 *ALDERMAN E. SANDY (Vice-Chairman).
 *ALDERMAN T. MAXFIELD, J.P.
 *MRS. COUNCILLOR M. A. BATTLE, J.P.
 MISS ALDERMAN A. PROCTOR.
 *MISS COUNCILLOR E. UTLEY.
 *COUNCILLOR R. E. BENN.
 *COUNCILLOR E. BROOKS, J.P.
 *COUNCILLOR W. CROSSLEY (Deceased).
 *COUNCILLOR H. HARTLEY.
 *COUNCILLOR W. HEAP.
 COUNCILLOR T. HOLGATE.
 COUNCILLOR G. HOLLINRAKE.
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 COUNCILLOR W. B. PARKINSON.
 *COUNCILLOR W. SMITH.
 COUNCILLOR S. TAYLOR.
 COUNCILLOR F. L. TURNER.
 *COUNCILLOR W. WALKER.

Co-opted Members:

MISS D. N. CHEW, B.A.
 *THE VERY REV. CANON INGRAM, M.A., R.D.
 THE REV. F. J. BAYLISS, B.A., B.D.
 THE REV. G. W. MARKHAM, M.A.

* Member of the Special Schools and Services Sub-Committee.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BURNLEY.

12th July, 1951.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my report on the work of the School Health Service for the year 1950.

After some slight difficulties and delays in the early days of the National Health Service in obtaining hospital treatment for children requiring nose and throat operations and delays occasioned by the changed procedure in obtaining spectacles for school children, the service now runs smoothly, and co-operation between the School Health and Hospital Services is generally satisfactory. During 1950, the Manchester Regional Hospital Board arranged for the Orthopaedic Surgeon for the Burnley Group of hospitals to take over responsibility for the orthopaedic clinic held in the Elizabeth Street premises, and the Assistant Orthopaedic Surgeon holds fortnightly Sessions.

Altogether 13,484 medical inspections of children were made in the schools and the clinic. Of the 3,763 who had routine inspections in age groups in schools, 485 were found to require treatment for 516 defects. In addition 2,606 defects of a less severe or minor character, which did not require treatment, were noted and the children kept under observation by the Assistant School Medical Officers and Health Visitors.

Almost one third of the pupils of all ages were medically inspected, and an endeavour was made to ensure that the children in the nursery schools and classes were seen as soon as practicable after being enrolled. As a lengthy period elapses between these first inspections in the nursery schools and the second medical inspection when pupils reach 10 years of age, an additional inspection was made, as in other recent years, of 418 children mainly between the ages of 6 and 8 years who were not otherwise inspected in the infants departments.

The general physique of the pupils continues to be satisfactory, and the lower incidence of physical defects is in marked contrast to that pertaining in pre-war years. Whereas in 1950, those inspected in school who were found to require treatment was 13% of all the pupils inspected, the corresponding figure for 1940 was 31%, and for 1930, 42%. I have commented elsewhere in this report on the reduction in all defects, many of a minor character which do not require treatment.

The decrease in defects and conditions associated with inadequate nutrition and uncleanliness is marked. This is well illustrated by the attendances at the clinic for treatment of minor ailments. Whereas in the five years 1926 to 1930, the average number who required to attend yearly was 1,300, the average for the five years 1946 to 1950, has fallen to 600. There is, however, no reduction in the number of pupils with defective eyesight. Few pupils in the infant schools require to wear spectacles, but by the time the ages of 10 to 13 years are reached, about 5% of the pupils are found to have some vision defect.

I also draw attention in the report to the considerable increase in the heights and weights of Burnley children at certain ages over a period of forty years.

There was little infectious disease, and 1950 was the first year in which no case of diphtheria occurred.

The dental service continues to suffer from shortage of staff. The establishment for the school health and other services of the local authority should be three whole-time dentists, but for the last two years only one has been employed, with a small amount of part-time assistance on a sessional basis from two dentists in general practice. Consequently all children requiring treatment cannot be dealt with, and the dental surgeon refers in his report to the resultant deterioration in the dental condition of pupils.

At the end of the year, 17 handicapped pupils were in special boarding or assisted schools and 3 were in hospital schools. The difficulty in finding residential accommodation for educationally subnormal and maladjusted pupils make it desirable that the provision of special schools jointly with other authorities, which is now being negotiated, should be available as soon as possible.

At the end of this report I have summarised the findings of a special survey which was made during 1950, of the feet and footwear of 3,763 pupils. This was directed to reveal the incidence of defects such as hammer toe, overlapping toes, etc., and to endeavour to relate these to the types and fitting of footwear.

I again wish to thank you for your interest in, and the support you have given to the School Health Service during the year. I am indebted to the Director of Education and his staff and the teaching staffs for their unstinted help. The members of the School Health Service have worked loyally.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. C. LAMONT,

School Medical Officer.

General Information.

SCHOOLS.

In December, 1950, the total number of pupils enrolled in the Schools was 423 more than that in December, 1949.

At the end of 1950, the numbers of children on the rolls were as follows:— Nurseries, 735; Infants' Departments, 3,197; Junior Departments, 3,744; St. Mary's R.C. Senior School, 512; Modern Secondary and Technical High Schools, 2,175; Academic Secondary Schools, 934; Special Schools, 183; Total=12,020. The numbers in the schools are:—

No. on Roll at 31st December, 1950.

Primary Schools.		Nursery Classes	Infants Dept.	Junior Dept.
Abel Street ....	....	40	165	170
Burnley Wood ....	....	—	174	—
Lionel Street ....	....	35	236	341
Stoneyholme ....	....	58	182	305
Rosegrove ....	....	34	110	185
Hargher Clough ....	....	34	181	254
Habergham ....	....	—	56	49
Heasandford....	....	—	193	259
Coal Clough ....	....	43	186	—
Todmorden Road ....	....	80	246	352
Whittlefield ....	....	44	71	—
Rosehill ....	....	—	150	202
Healey Wood ....	....	—	64	101
St. Peter's ....	....	—	81	112
Pickup Croft ....	....	30	41	—
Holy Trinity ....	....	36	112	222
St. Stephen's ....	....	—	118	226
St. Andrew's ....	....	36	120	113
Wood Top ....	....	—	87	57
Lane Head ....	....	—	80	72
Back Lane ....	....	—	51	85

					No. on Roll
Accrington Road Nursery School	....	....	....	....	82
Habergham Nursery School	....	....	....	....	36
Rockwood Nursery School	....	....	....	....	38
Rosehill Nursery School	....	....	....	....	40
Myrtle Bank Nursery School	....	....	....	....	29

Modern Secondary Schools.

					No. on Roll
Abel Street Modern Boys' Secondary	....	....	....	....	379
Burnley Wood Girls' Modern Secondary	....	....	....	....	398
Rosegrove Boys' Modern Secondary	....	....	....	....	419
Coal Clough Girls' Modern Secondary	....	....	....	....	396

Technical High School.

					No. on Roll
Heasandford Girls' Technical High School	....	....	....	....	296
Towneley Boys' Technical High School	....	....	....	....	287

Academic High Schools.

					No. on Roll
Grammar School for Boys	....	....	....	....	456
High School for Girls	....	....	....	....	478

Roman Catholic Schools.

	Nursery Class	Department.			
		Infants	Junior	Senior Boys	Senior Girls
St. Mary's R.C.	40	160	—	262
St. Thomas's R.C.	—	53	93	—
St. Mary Magdalene's R.C.	—	145	226	—	—
St. John's R.C.	—	103	248	—
St. Augustine's R.C.	—	32	72	—

Special Schools.

Coal Clough Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Children	....	67
Open Air School	....	116

SCHOOL CLINIC.

All the Clinics of the School Medical Service, with the exception of the centre for bathing of verniinous children and those suffering from scabies are centralised in the Elizabeth Street premises. School children received artificial light treatment both at the school clinic premises and the General Hospital.

The total number of attendances of school and pre-school children at the various clinics was 26,391, a slight increase on the number for the previous year.

The School Clinic was open on 309 days.

CLINICS.

General ailments—three sessions per week.

Minor ailment treatment—daily.

Ophthalmic—two sessions per week.

Orthoptic Treatment—daily.

Ear, Nose and Throat—sessions as required.

Orthopædic—two sessions per month.

Orthopædic exercises, massage, etc.—daily.

Dental Inspection in Schools—from one to two sessions per week.

Dental treatment—daily.

Immunisation against diphtheria—one session per week.

Artificial sunlight—two sessions per week.

Speech therapy—daily.

Report.

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:—

D. C. LAMONT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officers:—

L. J. COLLINS, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

E. P. WHITAKER, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

School Dental Staff:—

HENRY A. BOLTON, L.D.S. (Senior Dental Surgeon).

Two Part-time Dental Surgeons, each for one session a week.

Ophthalmic Specialist (part-time):—

K. R. BROWN, M.B., D.O.M.S., D.O.

Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist (part-time):—

T. S. STEWART, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Four Health Visitor-School Nurses ; one Orthopaedic Nurse ; one Orthoptist ; one Speech Therapist ; four Clerks ; two Dental Clerk-Attendants.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER HEALTH SERVICES.

The specialist clinics for eye and ear, nose and throat defects are held in the school clinic premises, the specialists employed by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board in the Burnley Hospitals being also the officers who attend these clinics. Cases requiring hospital treatent are admitted to Burnley hospitals, where they receive treatment from these same specialists.

The delay which was experienced in 1949 in having operations performed for the removal of tonsils and adenoids was overcome in 1950, when additional beds were made temporarily available by the Hospital Management Committee for this purpose. By the end of 1950, the waiting list was reduced to a reasonable figure.

The School Health Service is closely co-ordinated with the services for the care of young children, vaccination and immunisation and prevention of illness and after-care administered in accordance with Sections 22, 26 and 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. The two assistant medical officers who undertake the clinical duties in connection with medical inspection and clinic treatment of school children are also employed in the service for the care of infants and young children, and conduct infant welfare, ante-natal, immunisation and vaccination clinics. All the clinics and forms of treatment, including specialist clinics, are equally available for children attending schools and nurseries and for children referred from infant welfare centres.

The Thursby Convalescent Home, Lytham-St. Annes, which is administered by a voluntary Committee, received 141 Burnley school children for periods of two to three weeks of convalescence between May and September. The selection of children is the responsibility of the Assistant School Medical Officers.

Information regarding the suitability of school leavers for different forms of employment is passed from the School Health Department to the Juvenile Employment Bureau of the Ministry of Labour.

School Hygiene and Sanitary Accommodation.

The Sanitary Inspectors made periodic inspections of the urinals and water closets of all schools, and where adequate flushing apparatus is installed, the conveniences were generally in a clean condition. In a few schools, where there are insufficient means for adequate and frequent flushing, objectionable smells arise.

No improvements have yet been effected of the conveniences of St. Stephen's, St. Augustine's and Holy Trinity Schools, which have been in an unhygienic condition for many years. Plans have now been approved for new conveniences for St. Stephen's School, and schemes are being prepared for those of St. Augustine's and Holy Trinity Schools.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS IN SCHOOLS.

The total number of pupils inspected in the schools was 3,763, which is 31% of the total on the rolls. In addition, inspections for special purposes or the re-inspections of pupils suffering from defects or diseases amounted to 9,721, so that altogether, 13,484 examinations were made. This number is considerably more than in 1949.

Thirty-six per cent. of the children submitted to routine inspection were in the entrant age group (under 10 years of age), twenty-eight per cent. were between 10 and 13 years of age, 25 per cent. were in the third age group (age 14 and over), and 11 per cent. were children examined at ages other than the routine age groups.

Twenty-eight per cent. of the inspections were routine periodic inspections carried out in the schools, of children within the three age groups. The remainder were special inspections of children who were found previously to have defects and required to be kept under supervision, or children specially referred to the Medical Officer by teachers, school nurses or specially examined at the request of the parents.

The following table gives details of the ages of the children submitted to routine inspection:—

Code Groups:		Boys	Girls	Total
Entrants				
Aged	2 years	22	18	40
„	3 „	155	144	299
„	4 „	121	118	239
„	5 „	271	246	517
„	6 „	56	54	110
„	7 „	32	20	52
„	8 „	24	20	44
„	9 „	18	30	48
		699	650	1349
		—	—	—
Second Age Groups:		Boys	Girls	Total
Aged 10 years		432	398	830
„	11 „	67	55	122
„	12 „	32	31	63
„	13 „	27	31	58
		558	515	1073
		—	—	—
Third Age Group:		Boys	Girls	Total
Aged 14 years		400	408	808
„	15 „	22	19	41
„	16 „	16	42	58
„	17 „	—	11	11
„	18 „	1	4	5
„	19 „	—	—	—
		439	484	923
Other Periodic Inspections		218	200	418

	Boys	Girls	Total
Total Routine Inspections	1914	1849	3763

Other Inspections:—

No. of Special Inspections and Re-inspections :—	Special inspections	Re-inspections	Total
At Schools	180	7748	7928
At School Clinic	1088	705	1793
	1268	8453	9721
	—	—	—

Visit of Medical Officer.

The number of visits paid to the Schools were:—

For Routine Medical Inspection: Morning	261	Afternoon	34	—	285
For " Following-up " Defects:	,,	82	,,	9	— 91
					376

The 418 other periodic inspections shown above are in respect of children who were first inspected as "entrants" in the nursery classes and who are now between six and eight years of age. These additional inspections were made to bridge the gap of six or seven years before they are due to be inspected in the second age group, when they reach the age of 10 years.

In addition 91 special visits to schools for the following-up of defects, the Medical Officer saw, at the completion of the routine inspections in each school, children who required supervision on account of defects found at a previous inspection.

The Nursery Schools and Nursery Classes. An additional nursery school, Myrtle Bank, was opened during 1950. At the end of the year, the Myrtle Bank, Accrington Road, Habergham, Rosehill and Rockwood Nursery Schools had 225 children on their rolls, and the nursery classes in twelve other schools had 510 children on their rolls, giving a total of 735 children of nursery age being provided for. Most of these young children were medically and dentally inspected, and frequent supervision of them was maintained throughout the year.

REVIEW OF THE FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The statistical tables will be found in the appendices.

The statistics of routine inspections show that of 3,763 pupils inspected in the various age groups, 485 were found to require treatment, apart from dental attention. In the Entrants Group the percentage was 15.9; in the Intermediate Group 10.6, and in the Leavers Group 11.5. The percentage for the total code groups was 12.9. In each group the percentages requiring treatment were somewhat higher than in 1949, the increase being mainly due to a large number of pupils requiring investigation of defective vision and the provision of spectacles.

The ascertainment at an early age of children whose vision is not up to the normal standard and the avoidance of eye strain by the correction of errors of refraction are of primary importance in the supervision of school children, and ensure comfort in the classroom. Of the 3,763 children submitted to routine medical inspection 145 (or 3.8%) were found to require treatment for errors of refraction, etc. Altogether 212 were examined by the eye specialist for the first time and 458, who had been under supervision in previous years, were re-examined. 183 children were prescribed spectacles for the first time and 326 who had previously worn spectacles and whose vision showed changes, were supplied with prescriptions for new spectacles through the authority's eye clinic. In addition 65 children were prescribed spectacles otherwise than through the School clinic.

The children in the entrant group again had the fewest vision defects, only 1.9% having been referred to the ophthalmic clinic. In the second age group the percentage was 5.4, and in the third group 5.4. In all three groups the percentages requiring treatment were slightly higher than in the previous year.

Eighty-two children were found to squint, and in 61 of these the divergence was considered to be sufficiently great as to necessitate reference to the specialist.

At both routine and special inspections 1,051 children were noted in whom nose and throat defects were present to a greater or lesser extent. The majority of these had enlarged or unhealthy conditions of tonsils and evidence of adenoids. Only 250 were considered to require treatment and were referred to the specialist clinic for further opinion.

The general health of children of school age has improved considerably during the past twenty years, many minor ailments which were common two decades ago being now found much less frequently. During the periodic medical inspections all defects, no matter how slight, are recorded. Many do not require treatment, but when necessary observation is maintained to ensure that no more serious conditions arise from them. Whereas in 1930, there were recorded during routine inspections, 5,113 defects in 4,769 children, in 1950, 3,122 were recorded in respect of 3,763 children. In other words, for every 100 children inspected twenty years ago, 107 defects, many of minor character, were discovered, now the number is reduced to 83.

2.9% of the children who had routine medical inspection showed signs of defects or disease of the heart and circulatory system. This is a slightly higher percentage than of the previous year, but only 26 of the 134 children showing signs of heart and circulatory abnormalities required treatment.

The incidence of respiratory infections was similar to that of the previous year, and only 10 of those found at the routine inspection were so severe as to require treatment.

The incidence of orthopaedic defects corresponded to that of the previous year. Of 590 pupils recorded at medical inspection in the schools, 133 required treatment, 4 more than in 1949. 68 children had defects of posture, as compared with 96 in the previous year. All cases requiring treatment, other than those sent to orthopaedic hospitals, received physiotherapy or remedial exercises, etc., and surgical boots, splints and other appliances were fitted by the physiotherapist in the clinic.

Physically and mentally handicapped children ascertained during routine inspection were submitted to further detailed investigation in the clinic. Further particulars of these are given elsewhere in this report.

Uncleanliness. The Health Visitors made 118 cleanliness surveys of school children, and carried out 38,913 inspections of children's heads and bodies. 555 individual children were found to be unclean. In 697 instances children were found to be infested and in only 1 instance dirty. The percentage of children showing evidence of infestation with vermin and nits was 1.4.

The Health Visitors made visits to the homes of children who were found to be verminous and advised mothers on the most effective means of cleansing their children's hair and preventing re-infection. Lethane oil treatment was the method generally adopted in the clinic and advised for use in the children's homes, leaflets giving instructions being given to parents. In only five instances, in which parents failed to follow the advice given by the Health Visitors, it was necessary to serve Cleansing Notices. These were in all cases successful in effecting the active co-operation of parents, and it was not necessary to issue any Cleansing Orders.

Clothing and Footgear. Again during 1950, as in the previous nine years careful inspection was made by the Assistant Medical Officers of the clothing and footgear of school children to see if present-day conditions were causing children to be badly or insufficiently clad. An analysis of the findings in respect of 3,763 children shows that only twenty-three had defective clothing and fifteen had defective footwear.

	Clothing.			Footgear.		
	No. of Children.	%	No. of Children	%		
Children classified as very good	.... 2660	70.7	.... 2369	63.0		
Children classified as good	.... 1080	28.7	.... 1379	36.6		
Children classified as defective	.... 23	0.6	.... 15	0.4		
Children classified as very defective —	— —	—		

The Physique of the School Child (as judged by weight and height).

A comparison of the average heights and weights of 2,454 children in the four age groups shown below, with those of the previous three years shows that not only have the heights and weights been well maintained, but that the heights of girls up to ten years of age have been increased slightly.

It is of interest to note that a comparison of the heights and weights of 271 boys aged 5 years in 1950 and of 325 boys of the same age in 1910, shows that the average increase in weight in that period of 40 years is 3.9 lbs. Similarly the average height over the same period for boys aged 5 years, is 2.5 inches.

The increases in average height and weight of girls aged 5 years in the same period of 40 years is still more marked. A comparison of the figures for 246 girls in 1950 and 336 girls in 1910, all aged five years, shows an average increase of 4.8 lbs. in weight and 3.1 inches in height.

AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF PUPILS.

	Aged 3 Years		Aged 5 Years		Aged 10 Years		Aged 14 Years	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Number Inspected	155	144	271	246	432	398	400	408
Average Height in inches	38.4	39.2	42.9	43.1	53.8	53.6	61.2	60.9
Average Weight in pounds	36.8	35.8	42.8	42.0	70.2	70.2	102.7	102.4

General Nutritional Condition. The nutritional condition of children at all ages continues to be very satisfactory, and evidence of malnutrition is now very rare. Of 3,763 pupils, whose nutritional condition was noted, only 44 were considered to be in poor nutritional condition and more than half of these were in the youngest age group. Among the third age group of pupils aged 14 years and over only one was found to be in a poor state of nutrition. Of all the pupils classified for this purpose 51.9% were considered to be in "good" condition, 46.9% in "fair" condition and 1.2% "poor." The comparative figures for 1949 were 42.7% "good," 56% "fair" and 1.3% "poor."

THE INSPECTION CLINIC.

During the year 1,088 children attended the Inspection Clinic, the total attendances being 1,793. 1,666 of the attendances were in respect of defects which did not require the exclusion of the children from school. Certificates of exclusion from school for varying periods were granted in respect of the remaining 127 attendances. In 16 instances, children granted certificates of exclusion were referred for treatment to their private doctors.

The following is a summary of the defects found in school children attending the inspection clinic:—

			Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
Ringworm	....	....	3	—
Scabies	....	....	2	—
Impetigo	....	....	35	—
Other Skin Diseases	....	....	80	1
Eye Defects	....	....	191	22
Ear Defects	....	....	77	1
Nose and Throat Defects	....	....	159	9
Speech Defects	....	....	5	—
Cervical Gland Enlargement	....	....	12	2
Heart and Circulation Defects	....	....	19	4
Lung Diseases	....	....	94	—
Development Defects	....	....	—	—
Orthopaedic Defects	....	....	62	3
Nervous System Defects	....	....	31	4
Psychological Conditions	....	....	6	4
Other Conditions	....	....	291	4
		Total	1067	54

Miscellaneous Inspections. In addition to the above, the following examinations were made at the Clinic :—

Examinations for fitness to go to Camp School	....	....	....	789
Examinations for fitness for Convalescent and Holiday Homes	....	....	....	258
Examinations for freedom of infection prior to admission to Special Hospitals	....	....	....	6
Examinations for fitness prior to admission to Approved School	....	....	....	1
Examinations for medical reports for Juvenile Court	....	....	....	58
Examinations for suitability for employment out of school hours	....	....	....	176
Examination for fitness to take part in entertainment	....	....	....	1
Examinations for suitability for certain types of employment, on leaving school	....	....	....	100
Examinations of children to be boarded out by Children's Department	....	....	....	58
Miscellaneous inspections by nurses	....	....	....	464

FOLLOWING UP.

Pupils with defects were followed up by the school nurses as in former years, to ensure that treatment was received where necessary and in order to give advice and guidance to parents and teachers regarding pupils who required supervision.

The following shows the amount of work done.

No. of visits by the Medical Officers to schools:—

For inspection (i.e. to follow up children with defects)	91
---	----

Follow up visits by the Nurses for

Dental Defects	10
Defective Vision	3030
Nose and Throat Defects	324
Other Defects....	977
	4341

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Review of the action taken to detect and prevent the spread of Infectious Disease.

Certificates of exclusion from school and lists of houses in which infectious diseases occur continue to be sent daily to the Education Office.

Diphtheria has decreased spectacularly during the last four years. The numbers of cases which occurred annually were:—

1945—183	1948—14
1946— 71	1949— 9
1947— 28	1950— 1

The one case in 1950 was notified as "membranous croup," but diphtheria was not verified bacteriologically.

One hundred and thirty-two cases of scarlet fever occurred in children of compulsory school age, an increase of twenty-nine over the figure for the previous year. 385 cases of measles and german measles in children of school age (5-15 years) were approximately one quarter of the total cases of measles in the town, the majority being in children under 5 years of age. Whooping cough, although not unduly prevalent at any one time, attacked 114 children of school age, this being an increase on the corresponding figure for 1949.

Fifteen cases of pneumonia, both primary and influenzal, were seven more than in the previous year, and tuberculosis was diagnosed in 6 school children, as compared with 4 in 1949.

One child of school age died of tuberculous meningitis, and one died from measles during 1950.

The notifiable diseases among children of compulsory school age (5-15 years) notified to the Medical Officer of Health were as follows:—

Disease	No. of Notifications	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	132	—
Whooping Cough	114	—
Diphtheria....	—	—
Measles and German Measles	385	1
Primary and Influenza Pneumonia	15	—
Meningococcal Infection	2	—
Dysentery	27	—
Respiratory Tuberculosis	3	—
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	3	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
Poisoning	1	—

Immunisation against Diphtheria. Although the reduction in the incidence of diphtheria in recent years has in the main been due to the numbers of children immunised, there is no cause for complacency. The low incidence of this disease has no doubt given parents a false sense of security, with the result that in the last two years the numbers of children who have been protected against it have fallen, and consequently there is a considerable proportion of the child population still at risk of contracting diphtheria.

In 1950, the number of children immunised against diphtheria under the local health authorities arrangements, both in their central clinic and by general practitioners, was 824. It is estimated that at 31st December, 1950, the child population of the Borough consisted of 6,960 children under five years of age and 9,865 between five and fifteen years. Of these only 53.2% of the under-fives and 76.0% of the five to fifteen year age group have been immunised against diphtheria. The pre-school group is 0.4% less than that of the previous year and the school age group is 2.7% less than in 1949. To improve, or even to maintain the immunity of the child population as a whole, efforts are best concentrated on the pre-school group, and it is to be regretted that the percentage of children in this group has not increased sufficiently in recent years to materially affect the state of immunisation within the group.

The total number of children known to have received immunising injections during 1950 was 268 less than in the previous year. In addition 90 children who were immunised in previous years were given re-inforcing injections.

The numbers dealt with during 1950 were:—

Immunisation Completed	Under 5 years	5—14 Years	Adults	Total	No. of Re-inforcement Injections (all ages)
At L.A. Clinic....	382	21	—	403	58
Other Sources....	400	19	2	421	32
Total	782	40	2	824	90

The total attendances made at the Clinic for these injections were 868.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

The arrangements for special treatment clinics (ophthalmic, ear, nose and throat and orthopaedic), resulting from the National Health Service Act, 1946, were outlined in my reports for the years 1948 and 1949. No further changes have taken place. The temporary accommodation for twelve ear, nose and throat cases in the Grove House annexe of Reedyford Hospital continues to be used for children requiring tonsil and adenoid operations and has done much to reduce the waiting list of such cases.

The time taken to supply, or effect repairs to spectacles, is also now much reduced.

The 24,559 attendances for all purposes at the Clinic are 46 more than in 1949.

TOTAL CLINIC ATTENDANCES.

(Pre-School and School Children).

	Minor Ailments	Ophthalmic	Dental	Inspection	Nose, Throat and Ear	Orthopaedic	Orthoptic	Miscellaneous	Speech Defects	TOTAL
School Children	3,433	4,219	3,675	1,793	346	3,612	3,426	1,909	1,832	24,245
Pre-School Children ...	87	91	10	70	22	1,648	216	2	—	2,146

Minor Ailments—Attendances for treatment.**School Children.**

Diseases	No. of Cases under treatment 1/1/50	Number of new Cases	Total No. of cases dealt with	No. of Attendances
SKIN:				
Ringworm: Scalp	1	—	1	21
Body	—	2	2	27
Scabies	—	1	1	3
Impetigo	3	34	37	285
Other Skin Diseases	1	49	50	393
EYE:				
Blepharitis	—	10	10	85
Conjunctivitis	—	3	3	2
Iritis	—	—	—	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer	—	—	—	—
Other Eye Conditions	3	31	34	308
EAR:				
Otitis Media	—	—	—	—
Other Ear Diseases	—	62	62	476
MISCELLANEOUS, e.g., Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, etc.				
	5	174	179	1833
	13	366	379	3433

Only one case of ringworm of the scalp was found either during inspection of children in schools or in the clinic.

In previous reports I drew attention to the considerable reduction in the number of children who required to attend the clinic for the treatment of minor ailments, particularly those associated with lack of cleanliness. The number in 1950 was still further reduced and is an indication of the greatly enhanced state of personal cleanliness of the scholars.

Year	Total number of Children on the School Rolls	No. who required minor ailment treatment	Percentage of total School population who required treatment
1942	9,808	1,203	12.2
1943	9,510	1,292	13.5
1944	9,837	1,497	15.2
1945	10,388	1,220	11.7
1946	10,404	855	8.2
1947	10,757	759	7.0
1948	10,900	618	5.7
1949	11,599	496	4.3
1950	12,020	379	3.1

INTERNAL EYE DISEASES.

Classification of patients dealt with in 1950.

Defect	New	Old	Total
Hypermetropia	37	49	86
Hypermetropia plus Aphakia —	—	—	—
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	89	146	235
Myopia	29	21	50
Myopic Astigmatism	27	31	58
Mixed Astigmatism	14	30	44
Cataract	—	—	—
Anisometropia	—	6	6
STRABISMUS	1	4	5
plus Hypermetropia	2	77	79
„ Hypermetropic Astigmatism	5	81	86
„ Myopic Astigmatism —	—	5	5
„ Mixed Astigmatism —	—	1	1
„ Myopia	—	2	2
„ Nystagmus	—	1	1
Not yet classified	4	—	4
Found to have normal vision	4	4	8
Totals	212	458	670

ORTHOPTIC TREATMENT.

The following table shows the number of children who attended for examination and treatment by the Orthoptist. All cases requiring orthoptic treatment are selected by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

	Burnley Children		Lancs. County Council Children	Total
	School Children	Child Welfare Cases		
Cases brought forward, 1/1/50	35	—	4	39
New cases during year	42	—	11	53
Total cases dealt with	77	—	15	92
CASES DISCHARGED DURING YEAR:—				
Cases refused operation and therefore ceased Orthoptic treatment	1	—	—	1
Left School and Left Town	—	—	—	—
Discharged, treatment completed	41	—	5	46
Crossed off Books (failed to attend)	4	—	1	5
Parents refused treatment	2	—	—	2
Discharged unsuitable for further treatment	—	—	4	4
Total discharges	48	—	10	58
Total carried forward to 1951	29	—	5	34
NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN				
(a) Received treatment	77	—	15	92
(b) Under supervision	330	44	—	374
	407	44	15	466
ATTENDANCES:—				
For Orthoptic Examination	116	1	46	163
For treatment	1346	—	192	1538
For Inspection and Supervision	1240	181	26	1447
For Approval of Glasses	724	34	—	758
Total	3426	216	264	3906

Number operated upon in Hospital

18

THE ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

The following statistics include school and pre-school children and tuberculous cripple cases. Cases of crippling due to active tuberculosis received hospital treatment through the Regional Hospital Board's Tuberculosis Service.

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC STATISTICS.					No.
Sessions attended by Orthopædic Nurse (Orthopædic Work)	....	....	....	....	431
Sessions attended by Orthopædic Nurse (Sunlight Clinic) ....	....	....	....	....	94
Sessions held by Orthopædic Surgeon	....	....	....	....	23

	School Children	Tuber- culous	Child Welfare
New Cases examined by Orthopædic Surgeon	54	1	37
Old Cases re-examined by Orthopædic Surgeon....	189	42	176
Cases treated or supervised by Orthopædic Nurse	79	3	54

Forty-nine school children (including 4 tuberculous cases) and 44 child welfare cases were supplied with splints, plaster cases or other surgical appliances.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT OF ORTHOPÆDIC PATIENTS DURING 1950.

	School Children	Pre-School Children
Remaining in Hospital, 1st January, 1950	1	7
Admitted during year	4	6
Discharged during year	3	8
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1950	2	5
Average duration of stay (in days) of those discharged during 1950 ...	208	357

TOTAL ATTENDANCES AT THE ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

Referred from	Attendances at Ortho- paedic Clinic
School Clinic	3612
Tuberculosis Clinic	137
Child Welfare Clinic	1648
Total	5397

Number remaining on Register of the Orthopaedic Clinic on the 31st December, 1950	School Children	Tuber- culosis Patients	Pre- School Children	Total
	118	22	73	213

In addition to the treatment of patients on the Orthopædic Clinic Register, the Orthopædic Nurse gave remedial exercises, massage, breathing exercises, etc., to children with minor deformities and postural defects and post-operative tonsil and adenoid cases referred direct to her by the Assistant Medical Officers.

The following children were referred by the Assistant Medical Officers direct to the Orthopædic Nurse for treatment.

	School Children	Pre-School Children
No. of Cases	373	88
TREATMENTS:		
For Remedial Exercises	1606	130
For Breathing Exercises	770	130
For Corrective Treatment	742	282
Total	3118	542

Report on the work of the School Dental Department.**By Mr. H. A. Bolton, L.D.S.**

The Staff of the Dental Department remained as in 1949, one full-time and one part-time officer doing one session weekly, until October, when we were fortunate in obtaining the services of a second part-time officer for one session per week.

During the year under review the pupils in about half the schools in the Borough had a dental inspection. The schools visited were those in which inspections had not been made during the previous year. The percentage of scholars found to require treatment, which had been stationary for a number of years, has risen from just over 50% in 1949, to 59% in 1950. This is the expected reflection of the staffing problem, and a continued rise must be expected as long as this difficulty persists. An attempt was made to maintain the proportion of conservative work, compared with extractions, with a certain amount of success, so keeping to the ideal of prevention. Of those found to require treatment at the routine inspections, 61% accepted treatment at the clinic. This figure is a great improvement on the 1949 figure of 47%. This improvement is an all round one and it is enheartening to find a greater acceptance of treatment in the higher age groups, in which, for a number of years there has been a very disappointing response. At the same time it is disheartening to find an increase of over 10% in the number of casual attenders, chiefly on account of toothache, although this is a natural result of the longer time between school inspections.

Orthodontic treatment was continued during the year, twelve new cases being commenced, and eleven continued treatment from 1949. Treatment was completed or discontinued in fifteen cases, and eight are still continuing into 1951.

Partial dentures were supplied where teeth were accidentally lost or damaged beyond repair, or in some cases neglected beyond repair. Eleven such dentures were fitted for ten patients.

School nurses have continued to follow up all cases referred to them.

The modified consent form mentioned in my last report has been used throughout the year.

We have again had full co-operation throughout the year from the heads of school departments, without whose help the scheme would not run as smoothly as it does, and we express our thanks to them.

Number Inspected in Schools			Not Requiring Treatment		Number with Defects Requiring Treatment	
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
2,253	2,883	5,136	1,146	1,363	1,107	1,520

Number found, at school inspection, to require treatment 2627

Number of casual attenders who require treatment 775

Total 3402

Number who attended School Dental Clinic.... 2087

Parents indifferent and no treatment received, or treatment received privately, or left school or town 1315

Dental treatment given:—

Fillings			Extractions.			Adminis- trations of General Anaes- thetics for Ex- tractions	Other Operations		
Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total Fillings	Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total Extrac- tions		Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total. other Operations
155	1,835	1,990	2,945	296	3,241	1,033	22	481	503

Number of orthodontic appliances provided during 1950 14

„ „ repairs or alterations to appliances 1

„ „ other appliances (inlay) provided —

„ „ patients still undergoing orthodontic treatment at the end of 1950 8

„ „ partial dentures provided (10 patients).... 11

“ LIGHT ” THERAPY. During 1950, 71 school children received treatment at the School Clinic and 35 at the General Hospital.

The following treatments were given to school children suffering from malnutrition, respiratory and other debilitating diseases:—

	No. Treated	No. of Treatments given
School Clinic.....	71	1160
General Hospital	35	444

OPEN AIR EDUCATION.

School Camp. The permanent Camp School at Hest Bank, near Morecambe was opened on March 28th and closed on 20th October. 400 boys and 350 girls were sent to camp for a fortnight. This entailed the medical examinations of 789 children.

Convalescent Home. The Thursby Convalescent Home at Lytham-St. Annes was open for the reception of children from 2nd May to 18th September. 54 boys and 87 girls from Burnley were selected and sent to the Home for periods of two to three weeks.

PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK.

Meals Provided :—

	During year ended 31/3/51	During year ended 31/3/50
Breakfasts (Approx.)	169,450	170,000
Dinners	1,058,350	1,100,000
Teas	265,300	250,000
....	<u>1,493,100</u>	<u>1,520,000</u>

The highest number of children fed in any one week was 22,950 and the lowest 3,233, the average, excluding holidays, being 18,154.

Milk. In December, 1950, 8,381 children (6,285 Primary, 2,096 Secondary, received Milk. Thus about 70% of the school children were receiving milk at the end of the year.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Education in Circular 1443, for the selection of children requiring supplementary nourishment, periodical nutrition surveys were continued.

Cod Liver Oil. During 1950, 429 children received 667 lbs. of cod liver oil and malt, and 36 pints of iron tonic.

School Baths. The Education Committee arrange for the attendance of classes of children at the Public Swimming Baths, usually during school hours. 56,676 attendances were made at the three swimming baths, compared with 55,359 last year.

School Journeys. No alterations have been made in the arrangements in operation to enable children to travel free on public vehicles to the Special School and the School Clinic.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

Although the number of parents who attend when young children receive their first medical inspection in school is reasonably satisfactory, it is regretted that only exceptionally are parents present when the final inspection is made before the pupils leave school. It would be of value to parents to attend on these occasions, as much useful advice can be given in respect of individual children, regarding types of employment and future care during adolescence. The fact that in many instances both parents are gainfully employed and may find it difficult to be absent from work for this purpose does not wholly account for the low attendance of parents. Where the medical officer thinks it desirable, he arranges special appointments at the clinic with parents at times convenient to them.

The co-operation received from the teaching staffs has been valuable. Head teachers have been most helpful in maintaining the registers for medical and dental inspection and in referring children whom they consider require special investigation. This is especially beneficial in the ascertainment of pupils who are educationally retarded, subnormal or maladjusted.

The Thursby Convalescent Home at St. Annes is an endowed convalescent home for children from Burnley and the surrounding district. Recommendations for convalescent care are made by the school medical officers. Owing to increased cost of maintenance, it has been necessary during the last two years to make a charge of ten shillings a week for each child received. In necessitous cases this charge is met by the Health Committee.

The Almoner of the local hospitals, the Children's Officer, the local inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Probation Officers and the School Attendance Officers have all co-operated wholeheartedly with the staff of the School Health Service.

The number of parents who were present when children were being inspected were:—

With the Entrants	...	...	786 or 58.3%
„ „ Second Age Groups	...	...	260 or 24.2%
„ „ Third Age Groups	...	...	14 or 1.5%

HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

Educationally Subnormal. The accommodation in Coal Clough Day Special School for educationally subnormal children was fully used throughout the year, there being 65 Burnley pupils and five from the adjoining areas of Lancashire in attendance at the end of the year. The accommodation is for 60 pupils.

Negotiations which have been proceeding for several years for residential special schools for educationally subnormal and maladjusted pupils, to be used jointly by the Education Authorities of Blackpool, Barrow-in-Furness, Burnley and Bury, are not yet complete. As it was not possible to acquire a building at Freckleton, near Lytham-St. Annes, other premises were sought. Wennington Hall has been inspected and considered suitable for use as a residential special school for maladjusted children and a price has been negotiated, but the purchase is not yet confirmed by the Councils of all the Authorities. Consideration has also been given to using part of Lowther Castle as a residential school for educationally subnormal children.

Deaf children receive residential school education in the Royal Cross School for the Deaf and Partially Deaf, Preston, and partially deaf children in the Royal Cross School and the Thomasson Memorial School for the Deaf, Bolton. In December, two deaf and four partially deaf children were in these schools. During the year, two deaf children left the Royal Cross School. One of these obtained suitable work on a farm, the other left town. One partially deaf child was transferred from the Thomasson Memorial School to the May Hare Grammar School for the Deaf, Newbury.

Blind Children receive residential school education in Condover Hall and Wavertree Schools for the Blind and partially sighted children in Preston School for Partially Sighted Children. In December, three partially sighted children were in the Preston School. During the year, one child, who is blind and educationally subnormal was discharged from the Wavertree School as being unsuitable for education there and pending admission to another residential school, is receiving home tuition. Another blind child was discharged from Condover Hall School on account of epileptiform attacks and is under medical supervision.

Handicapped Pupils requiring Education at Special Schools or Boarding in Boarding Homes.

	(1) Blind.	(2) Partially sighted.	(3) Deaf.	(4) Partially Deaf.	(5) Delicate.	(6) Physi- cally Handi- capped.	(7) Educa- tionally sub-normal.	(8) Mal- adjusted.	(9) Epi- leptic	Total 1—9
In the calendar year:	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
a. Handicapped Pupils newly placed in Special Schools or Homes	—	—	—	—	33	4	14	2	—	53
b. Handicapped Pupils newly ascertained as requiring education at Special Schools or boarding in Homes	—	1	2	1	37	4	11	1	—	57
On December 1st:	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
c. Number of Handicapped Pupils from the area—										
(i) attending Special Schools as Day Pupils	—	—	—	—	113	—	65	—	—	178
Boarding Pupils...	—	3	2	4	—	3	1	—	—	13
(ii) Boarded in Homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) attending assisted schools (under approved arrangements)	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	4
TOTAL (c)	—	3	2	4	113	5	67	1	—	195
d. Number of Handicapped Pupils being educated under arrangements made under Sec. 56 of the Education Act, 1944—										
(a) In Hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
(b) Elsewhere	—	1	—	1	4	1	3	2	—	12
e. Number of Handicapped Pupils from the area requiring places in Special Schools (including any such unplaced children who are temporary receiving home tuition)	2	1	2	1	6	3	3	1	—	19

Number of children reported during the calender year under Section 57(3)—1, and under Section 57(5)—0, of the Education Act, 1944.

Twelve children left the Special Day School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils during 1950. Of these, two returned to primary or secondary schools, six reached leaving-school age and commenced work, two left town, one was admitted to a Home Office School and one was transferred to the Open Air School. None was reported to the Local Authority for Mental Deficiency.

Mentally defective children under 16 years of age who are:—

		Boys		Girls
Under Statutory Supervision ....	....	6	....	10
In Certified Institutions ....	....	11	....	3
		17	....	13

Eight children (4 boys and 4 girls) were in attendance at the Occupation Centre for ineducable defectives at the end of 1950.

Diabetic Pupils. No diabetic pupils were known to be in attendance at any school or to require residential care.

Epileptic Pupils. Seven boys who suffer from epilepsy were in attendance at maintained schools. Four suffer from major epilepsy and three from petit mal. They have been under supervision for several years. No epileptic children were in special schools, and no new cases were ascertained during 1950.

Maladjusted Pupils. As it was still not possible during 1950 to obtain staff for a Child Guidance Clinic, no specialist work of this nature could be undertaken, but, as in former years, a few cases were sent to a psychiatrist in Manchester for opinion. An educational psychologist, who was appointed jointly by the Education Authorities of Burnley and Bury, took up duty in May, 1951. Her time is apportioned on a basis of 8/11ths in Burnley and 3/11ths in Bury.

The Treatment of Speech Defects. The Speech Therapy Clinic is held in the Elizabeth Street premises. The fact that only 85 children could be effectively treated during the year and of these 59 still required to continue treatment at the end of the year and 70 were still awaiting treatment indicates the need for more than one speech therapist. Unfortunately the Speech Therapist resigned at the end of March, 1951, and owing to the general shortage of qualified therapists, it has not so far been possible to obtain another.

Eighty-five children received speech therapy during 1950. Of these:—

48	suffered from	Stammer.	.
7	„	„	Cleft Palate.
1	„	„	Sigmatism.
2	„	„	Rhotacism.
22	„	„	Dyslalia.
2	„	„	Alalia.
1	„	„	Dysphonia.
1	„	„	Rhinophonia.
1	„	„	Dysarthria.

Twenty-six were discharged, fourteen of whom were cured. Five had improved to such an extent that they could continue treatment at home and eventually overcome their disabilities without further supervision. Four left school before completion of treatment. One showed no improvement. Two left town.

Fifty-nine children were under treatment at the end of the year. The children made 1,832 attendances at the Speech Therapy Clinic during the year. The therapist visited schools on 34 occasions and had 118 interviews with parents.

Seventy children were on the waiting list for treatment at the end of 1950.

The 129 children known to suffer from speech defects were, in December 1950:—

In Special Schools		In Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools		In Independent Schools		Not at School		Total	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
8	2	81	31	—	—	6	1	95	34

Delicate Pupils. Thirty seven children, classified as "delicate," were ascertained for the first time, and thirty three were admitted to the Day Open Air School, during the year.

The Day Open Air School. Children classified as "delicate" and others handicapped in various ways, including a few from the adjoining districts of Lancashire County, are educated in the Open Air School.

The following are statistics for the Open Air School for the year, 1950:—

	Boys	Girls	Total
Admitted during 1950	17	16	33
Discharged during 1950	24	10	34
Average number of children on roll	...	...	113
Average attendance throughout the year	...	...	93
Average Duration of Stay of those Discharged—	3 years, 10 months.		
Average Gain in Weight since admission of those Discharged—	25.2 lbs.		
Average Gain in Weight per Child during the year,	6.08 lbs.		

Reasons for Admission:—

Asthma	9
Other Non-Tuberculous Respiratory Diseases	5
Cardiac Disease	3
Quiescent Non-Pulmonary Tuberculous Disease	2
Congenital Defects	2
Skin Disease	1
Functional Nervous Disease	1
Disease of Lymphadenoid Tissue	1
General Debility	9
	33

Physically Handicapped Pupils. At 1st December, 1950, sixty-nine pupils were classified as physically handicapped. Of these, four were newly ascertained during the year. Three were in boarding schools and two were in a residential assisted school. Three were awaiting admission to boarding schools at the end of the year. Fifty-seven children, although physically handicapped, were able to attend ordinary day schools. In addition, three handicapped children were in special hospitals, which have schools attached to them.

Many of the children classified as physically handicapped suffer from crippling defects and others from organic diseases of the cardiac and respiratory systems, etc. Pages 26 and 27 give statistics of the orthopædic cases dealt with in the Orthopædic Clinic.

Tuberculosis. All cases of definite or suspected tuberculosis were referred to the chest physician, who arranged for appropriate treatment or supervision. Cases of crippling due to tuberculosis were referred to the Orthopædic Clinic.

Inspection of Feet and Footwear. Following the publication in 1949 of a pamphlet on "Foot Inspection in Childhood and Adolescence," by the Foot Health Educational Bureau, a special record was made during 1950 of the condition of the feet and the type and suitability of the footwear of all children submitted to routine medical inspection. The publication mentioned above focussed attention on several points. Many of the foot abnormalities which produce symptoms in middle and later life start during childhood. These abnormalities, if neglected in childhood, may cause enough trouble in middle life to curtail personal comfort. Some of the foot disabilities in children can be minimised or prevented altogether.

During the 1939-45 war, many feet of young adults of both sexes, which would pass muster in civil employment, broke down under the strain of military training. It is important to ensure that the foot is capable of discharging its function with comfort and efficiency, although not necessarily approaching structural perfection. Although there are a relatively small number of conditions found in the feet of school children which are likely to give rise to serious trouble in adult life, it is important for these to be detected in time.

Children may suffer from the effects of ill-fitting and unsuitable footwear. Certain types give ample support, others fail in this respect. Some provide ample ventilation, while others do not. The open-toe backless type or ankle-strap shoes are unsuitable for any age.

The first requirement in shoe-fitting for the child is adequate length. When the length of the bare foot is measured in the standing position, there should be not less than 3/4th—1 inch clearance at the toes of the shoes.

It was decided to inspect the feet of all children during routine medical inspection in accordance with the suggestions made by the medical men who prepared the pamphlet on foot inspection and to complete a foot inspection card for each child. This entailed measuring the bare foot and the shoe with a shoe "size-stick," and recording abnormalities and deformities in foot structure. The fit of the footwear, on a comparison between the length of the foot and the length of the shoe was recorded as "too large," "too small" or "correctly fitting."

Footwear. Of all the children wearing laced shoes or boots, 53% had a correct fit, 35% had too large footwear and 12% too small. In the entrance group, 54% had a correct fit; in the leavers 56%, but in the intermediate group only 48%. In each group wearing laced leather footwear the percentages "too large" were greater than the percentages "too small."

Where bar shoes were worn, the percentage with a correct fit was higher but among the entrants and leavers, 24% were too small.

Of those wearing open-type sandals, less than 50% had correct fit and in the intermediate age group only 37% fitted correctly.

404 children wore clogs of either the laced or bar type. Among the clog wearers, the percentage recorded as having a correct fit was much less than among the wearers of shoes and boots, and the percentage having too large clogs was correspondingly higher. Deductions cannot, however, be made from the figures recorded as for ease of wear clogs must be loose fitting and give more freedom for the foot. Owing to the shape of the clogs, the relative sizes of the foot and the clog do not compare with those of the foot and ordinary shoe, and it is doubtful if the method of measuring with a "size-stick" is suitable for clogs.

Among those wearing Wellingtons, 45.8% had a correct fit and in all age groups too large Wellingtons were frequently found. There may be a tendency to purchase Wellingtons of a somewhat larger size than is necessary at the time, to enable them to be put on or removed easily, to allow thick stockings to be worn with them, and, as they are, or should be, worn only in very wet weather, so that they may last longer than shoes.

The figures do not show that footwear of one age group fit more correctly than that of another group.

Less than 50% of all children wore laced shoes or boots, but this type was more frequent in children aged 14 years and over. Bar shoes were more popular among the youngest age-group and were less used as children grew older. It is preferable that all young children should wear laced shoes. Clogs were less common among the leaver group than among younger children. In recent years there has been a marked decline in the wearing of clogs, and now only 10.7% of all children wear them.

It was surprising to find so many of the youngest age group wearing sandals of the open-toe and open-heel types. These sandals are unsuitable for any age and parents should be made aware of the importance of providing laced shoes for children.

10% of all children were found to wear Wellingtons in school. Wellingtons do not permit of free ventilation and therefore should be worn out of door only and removed on going indoors. It is most undesirable that children should wear them for several hours in school, and much benefit would accrue if parents would see that children took shoes or slippers to school and teachers encouraged pupils to change into them while indoors.

Footwear recorded as "other types of rubber" were mainly rubber-soled canvas shoes, such as "gym" shoes, worn in the summer months.

A summary of the findings is appended.

Foot Defects, etc. The superficial defects, deformities and mechanical disturbances found in children's feet are summarised in the following table. The results of the survey vary so much that no definite conclusions can be made. As would be expected, the percentages of children without any defects or deformities is higher in children with correctly fitting shoes and clogs, but the difference is not marked.

Deflection of the toes, valgus ankle, hallux valgus, hammer toes and deformed fifth toes showed a higher incidence in children with badly fitting leather laced and bar shoes and clogs. The presence of over-riding toes may be the reason why so many children with this deformity were found to have footwear which was too large.

Valgus ankle, which should be regarded as a defective posture rather than as a deformity, is a sign of poor muscle tone or of altered mechanics due to some other abnormality such as knock-knee. Almost half the children with this defect were found to have footwear which was too large, thus not getting full support from the shoe at the ankle.

It would be unwise to make deductions from the findings of the relative incidences of foot defects in children wearing sandals, Wellingtons or other types of rubber footwear, as these were probably worn for comparatively short periods or only occasionally.

105 of the children with defects were treated by the physiotherapist, 22 were referred to the orthopaedic surgeon, and 2 for chiropody.

FOOT INSPECTION—TYPES OF FOOTWEAR.

TYPE OF FOOTWEAR	Entrant Group Ages—2 to 9 years		Intermediate Group Ages—10 to 13 years		Leaver Group Ages 14 to 19 years		Others Various Ages		Total All Ages	
	No. of Pupils	Percentage	No. of Pupils	Percentage	No. of Pupils	Percentage	No. of Pupils	Percentage	No. of Pupils	Percentage
Laced Shoes or Boots	568	42.1	422	39.3	592	64.0	137	32.8	1719	45.7
Laced Clogs	32	2.4	70	6.5	34	3.7	16	3.8	152	4.0
Bar Shoes	146	10.8	89	8.3	68	7.5	37	8.9	340	9.0
Bar Clogs	132	9.8	62	5.8	16	1.7	42	10.0	252	6.7
Open Toes and/or open-heeled Sandals	122	9.0	83	7.7	41	4.4	34	8.1	280	7.4
Wellingtons	108	8.0	135	12.6	62	6.7	73	17.5	378	10.1
Other types of Rubber Footwear	241	17.9	212	19.8	110	12.0	79	18.9	642	17.1
TOTAL INSPECTED	1349		1073		923		418		3763	

FITTING OF FOOTWEAR

Laced Shoes or Boots	Too Large	194	34.0	188	44.6	166	28.0	56	40.9	604
	Too Small	68	12.0	31	7.3	92	15.5	16	11.7	207
	Correct Fit	306	54.0	203	48.1	334	56.5	65	47.4	908
Laced Clogs	T. L.	20	62.5	38	54.3	20	59.0	12	75.0	90
	T. S.	2	6.2	5	7.1	2	6.0	—	—	9
	C. F.	10	31.3	27	38.6	12	35.0	4	25.0	53
Bar Shoes	T. L.	22	15.0	30	33.7	14	20.6	9	24.3	75
	T. S.	35	24.0	19	21.3	16	23.5	6	16.2	76
	C. F.	89	61.0	40	45.0	38	55.9	22	59.5	189
Bar Clogs	T. L.	59	44.7	33	53.3	10	62.5	25	59.5	127
	T. S.	9	6.8	2	3.2	1	6.2	1	2.4	13
	C. F.	64	48.5	27	43.5	5	31.3	16	38.1	112
Open-toes and/or open-heeled Sandals	T. L.	46	37.7	43	51.8	12	29.3	8	23.5	109
	T. S.	12	9.8	9	10.8	10	24.4	3	8.8	34
	C. F.	64	52.5	31	37.4	19	46.3	23	67.7	137
Wellingtons	T. L.	35	32.4	50	37.0	21	33.9	31	42.5	137
	T. S.	27	25.0	16	11.8	7	11.3	18	24.6	68
	C. F.	46	42.6	69	51.2	34	54.8	24	32.9	173
Other types of rubber footwear	T. L.	88	36.5	89	42.0	15	13.6	40	51.0	232
	T. S.	46	19.1	41	19.3	11	10.0	8	10.0	106
	C. F.	107	44.4	82	38.7	84	76.4	31	39.0	304

FOOT INSPECTION : DEFECTS FOUND, RELATED TO TYPE AND FIT OF FOOTWEAR.

	No. of Children	Corns	Callositis	Warts	Abnormal Nails	Skin Lesions	Hyper-hydrosis	Bow Leg	Knock Knee	Toes In	Toes Out	Valgus Ankle Supple	V. A. Rigid	Pescavus	Hallux Valgus	Hallux Rigidus	Claw Toes	Hammer Toes	Deformed 5th Toe	Over-riding Toes	Other Defects	Total Defects	No. of Children without Defects	No. of Children with Defects	% without Defects
2,059 Children Wearing Laced Shoes/Boots or Bar Shoes	Too Large 679		3		3		2	12	21	5	7	39	1	2	15		1	1	8	17	24	161	535	144	78.8
	Too Small 283	2	3		3		2	1	10	1	3	8		3	10	1		3	3	4	12	69	223	60	78.8
	Correctly Fitting 1097	3	9		5	3	4	5	31	2	8	28			19	2		4	5	17	19	164	960	137	87.5
	Total ... 2059	5	15		11	3	8	18	62	8	18	75	1	5	44	3	1	8	16	38	55	394	1718	341	83.4
404 Children with Laced or Bar Clogs	T.L. ... 217	1						3	7	1	1	12			3		1	2		4	9	44	175	42	80.6
	T.S. ... 22		1					1		1	1				1			1			6	18	4	82.0	
	C.F. ... 165			1				1	10	1		6		1	1					4	2	27	141	24	85.4
	Total ... 404	1	1		1			5	17	3	2	18		1	5		1	3		8	11	77	334	70	82.7
280 Children with Open-toes and/or Open-heeled Sandals	T.L. ... 109	1	1						3		2	1		1		1		1		4	6	21	91	18	83.5
	T.S. ... 34		1						2											3	1	7	27	7	79.4
	C.F. ... 137			1				1	6	1	4	2			5		1	1	4	1	1	27	116	21	84.7
	Total ... 280	1	2		1			1	11	1	6	3		1	5	1		2	1	11	8	55	234	46	83.6
378 Children with Wellington's	T.L. ... 137							4	1				3	1	1	3		1	1	1	4	20	119	18	86.8
	T.S. ... 68							1	1			1	2			2				1	1	9	62	6	91.2
	C.F. ... 173		2		2			4	1	1	3		1	1	2		1		3	3	24	152	21	87.8	
	Total ... 378	2		2				5	6	1	2	8	1	2	6	2		2	1	5	8	53	333	45	88.1
642 Children with Other Types of Rubber Footwear	T.L. ... 232		1					2	9	1	1	14	1	1	2				1	5	8	46	187	45	80.6
	T.S. ... 106								6	1	2	3						1	1	2	1	17	89	17	84.0
	C.F. ... 304	1	1		2			2	10	1	2	12		2	9	1		2	4	4	6	59	256	48	84.2
	Total ... 642	1	2		2			4	25	3	5	29	1	3	11	1		3	6	11	15	122	532	110	82.9

MISCELLANEOUS.

Medical Inspection or treatment of pupils attending the Municipal College and School of Art, as part-time students, and Evening Continuation Classes is not undertaken.

One child was submitted to the School Medical Officer for Medical examination regarding fitness to take part in entertainments.

The School Medical Officer examined 176 children under the Byelaws for regulating the Employment of Children and Street Trading.

I am indebted to the Director of Education for the following information.

Employment of children out of school hours in the sale of milk and newspapers, etc.

Occupations	Number of Children Employed at 31st Dec.				
Delivery of Newspapers	189
Delivery of Milk	5
Carrying or Delivery of Food or Parcels	3
In places of Public Entertainment	1
					<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: 0; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
					198
					<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: 0; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>

One hundred and seventy-one certificates were issued during the year and 152 had ceased. No licences were granted in respect of street trading by young persons between the ages of 16 and 18 years. Licences suspended or revoked—1. Licences refused—0. Number of children certified by the school medical officer as unfit for street trading—0.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.
MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS.
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1950.
LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY, BURNLEY.

Table I.

**Medical Inspections of Pupils attending maintained Primary and Secondary Schools,
(including Special Schools).**

(A) PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in prescribed Groups.

Entrants	....	....	....	....	....	....	1349
Second Age Group	....	....	....	....	....	....	1073
Third Age Group	....	....	....	....	....	....	923
						Total	.... 3345
Number of other Periodic Inspections				....	....	....	418
						Grand Total	.... 3763

(B) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	....	....	....	....	1268
Number of Re-Inspections	....	....	....	....	8453
				Total	.... 9721

(C) PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of Individual Pupils found at periodic Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Group (1)	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table II A (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
Entrants	26	190
Second Age Group	58	59
Third Age Group	50	57
Total (prescribed groups)	...	134	306
Other Periodic Inspections	...	11	43
Grand Total	145	349
			485

Table II. (a) Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year ended
31st December, 1950.

Defect Code No.	DEFECT OR DISEASE (1)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		No. of Defects		Requiring treatment (2)	No. of Defects
		Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment		
4	Skin	14	187	122	8
5	Eyes—	145	244	133	23
	a. Vision	32	17	29	4
	b. Squint	8	22	44	8
	c. Other				
6	Ears—	3	11	16	2
	a. Hearing	12	20	—	—
	b. Otitis Media	15	24	69	3
	c. Other				
7	Nose or Throat	83	775	167	26
8	Speech....	10	42	13	6
9	Cervical Glands	9	182	13	10
10	Heart and Circulation	7	101	19	7
11	Lungs	10	218	98	10
12	Developmental—				
	a. Hernia	2	41	—	—
	b. Other	1	92	—	1
13	Orthopaedic—				
	a. Posture	10	58	7	—
	b. Flat Foot	12	25	2	1
	c. Other	115	376	60	8
14	Nervous system—				
	a. Epilepsy	—	2	—	1
	b. Other	1	35	32	7
15	Psychological—				
	a. Development	—	2	4	2
	b. Stability	—	10	9	6
16	Other	27	122	300	39

(b) Classification of the general condition of pupils inspected during the year in the age groups.

Age Groups	Number of Pupils Inspected	A. (Good)		B. (Fair)		C. (Poor)	
		No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants....	1349	691	51.2%	635	47.1%	23	1.7%
Second Age Group	1073	485	45.2%	571	53.2%	17	1.6%
Third Age Group	923	563	61.0%	359	38.9%	1	0.1%
Other Periodic Inspections	418	214	51.2%	201	48.1%	3	0.7%
Total	3763	1953	51.9%	1766	46.9%	44	1.2%

Table III.

Infestation with Vermin.

(i) Total number of examinations by the school nurses or other authorised persons	38,913
(ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	555
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	5
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	—

Table IV.

**Treatment of Pupils attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools
(Including Special Schools).**

GROUP I. DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

(Excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table III).

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Ringworm— (i) Scalp	1	—
(ii) Body	2	—
Scabies	1	—
Impetigo	37	—
Other skin diseases	50	16
Total	91	16

GROUP II. EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	Number of cases dealt with	
	by the Authority	otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	—	—
Errors of refraction (including squint)	670*	102
Total	670	102
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were (a) Prescribed	509*	65
(b) Obtained	535*	65
Total	1044	130

GROUP III. DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Received operative treatment—		
(a) for diseases of the ear	—	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	141	68
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	11	—
Received other forms of treatment	11	—
Total	163	68

* Including cases dealt with under arrangements with supplementary ophthalmic services.

GROUP IV. ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals	12	
	by the Authority	Otherwise
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g., in clinics or out-patients departments..	373	14

GROUP V. CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	Number of cases treated	
	In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics	Elsewhere
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	—	4

GROUP VI. SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	Otherwise
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists	85	—

GROUP VII. OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	Otherwise
(a) Miscellaneous minor ailments	179	25
(b) Other (specify)—		
1. Minor Eye Defects	47	4
2. Minor Ear Defects	62	12
Total	288	41

Table V.

Dental Inspection and treatment carried out by the Authority.

(1)	Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—					
(a)	Periodic age groups	....	....	....	....	5136
(b)	Specials	....	....	....	....	775
					Total (1)	5911
(2)	Number found to require treatment					
(3)	Number referred for treatment					
(4)	Number actually treated					
(5)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment					
(6)	Half-days devoted to—Inspection					
	Treatment	....	....	....	....	418
					Total (6)	465
(7)	Fillings —Permanent Teeth					
	Temporary Teeth	....	....	....	....	155
					Total (7)	1990
(8)	Number of teeth filled					
	Permanent Teeth	....	....	....	....	1593
	Temporary Teeth	....	....	....	....	153
					Total (8)	1746
(9)	Extractions—					
	Permanent Teeth	....	....	....	....	296
	Temporary Teeth	....	....	....	....	2945
					Total (9)	3241
(10)	Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction					
(11)	Other operations					
	Permenant Teeth	....	....	....	....	481
	Temporary Teeth	....	....	....	....	22
					Total (11)	503

